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TODAY'S WEATHER: PARIS: Cold and dry. Temp. 37-42 (2-11). Tomorrow: Little change. Yesterday: 41-51 (12-11). LONDON: Cold, partly cloudy. Temp. 39-50 (4-10). Tomorrow: Some rain. Temp. 41-51 (12-11). CHICAGO: Rain. Temp. 41-51 (12-11). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 45-54 (7-11). Yesterday: 41-51 (12-11).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2



HIJACKER—Mrs. Attila Lazzeri, 55-year-old Roman housewife, at Munich police headquarters yesterday.

Protests Sister's Hospitalization

Italian Woman, 55, Hijacks Rome-Milan Jet to Munich

MILAN, March 12 (AP).—A woman with a loaded pistol hijacked a domestic Italian jetliner to Munich last night, the eve of her 55th birthday. She then surrendered to West German authorities.

The plane, with 31 passengers and a crew of five, completed its run to Milan early today.

The woman, identified as Attila Lazzeri of Rome, was quoted as having said that she hijacked the Caravelle to protest the confinement of her sister to a mental institution in Rome.

For about four hours, she terrorized Attila's flight 063 from Rome to Milan as she wielded the pistol. She also said she had a bomb in her purse. West German police later said she had carried no weapon other than the pistol.

In Munich, she allowed the passengers and the crew to leave the craft. The pilot, Giacomo Mancuso, returned to the plane in a bulletproof vest and with a pistol, and persuaded her to give up.

Found Mentally Fit

MUNICH, March 12 (AP).—The hijacker has been found by a neurologist to be mentally sound, the police reported today.

A spokesman said that earlier police reports that the woman had been placed in a mental institution were incorrect. Based on the findings of the neurologist, the police said they would keep her in custody.

Mrs. Lazzeri was charged in Italy today with abduction and illegal possession of arms. The police prepared to seek her extradition.

Makarios Agrees to Let UN Control His Weapons Cache

By Peter Grose

NICOSIA, Cyprus, March 12 (UPI).—Cyprus and the United Nations have agreed to let the international peace-keeping force inspect and control a large cache of Czechoslovak-made weapons that President Makarios had smuggled into Cyprus last January, reliable diplomatic sources reported yesterday.

The appearance on the island of these weapons, valued at more than \$25 million, was cited by the military-backed government of Greece when it began its pressure campaign against the president a month ago.

In relinquishing his exclusive control of the weapons, Archbishop Makarios has answered the most specific of the Greek junta's demands. But he has yet to give his reply to the broader issues on which Greece is challenging his leadership—specifically, its demand for a reshuffling of his government to include more pro-Athens ministers.

Cypriot officials confirmed that the arms issue was "at the point of settlement," but declined to give details.

According to diplomatic sources, carefully negotiated letters were exchanged Friday between President Makarios and Babis Osofo-Tafall, the United Nations special representative on Cyprus, to seal the accord. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim is expected to endorse the plan and officially inform the representatives of Greece and Turkey at UN headquarters in New York.

The agreement calls for UN personnel to be given access to the arms stock, comprising more than 3,300 cases of bazookas, mortars, and machine guns and the removal to UN custody of the firing pins or other vital parts.

In a memorandum Feb. 11 to Archbishop Makarios, the Greek government demanded the surrender of these weapons, which they said constituted a threat to the security of the island, for which Greece, Turkey and Britain hold special responsibilities under international treaties.

Show of Support

NICOSIA, March 12 (AP).—President Makarios was mobbed by hundreds of screaming female supporters today outside his place here.

The women urged him to reject a demand by the bishops of the Cyprus church synod to resign as head of state.

"Down with bishops, long live Makarios," the women chanted.

After 10 Years, Donald Slayton Is Ruled Fit Again for Space

CAPE KENNEDY, March 12 (Reuters).—Donald Slayton, the only one of the seven original U.S. astronauts never to go into space, has won a 10-year-old struggle to get back on the list for a mission.



Donald Slayton

A doctor's decision has been reached to restore the gray-haired, 48-year-old Air Force major to flight status.

He was grounded in 1962, because of a heart irregularity, just before he was scheduled to take part in the second U.S. orbital flight.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration said Maj. Slayton had not had the irregularity for two years. The doctor's decision to restore him to full flight status and solo flying in jets will require the approval of the Federal Aviation Administration and NASA.

New Probe On Ulster Internees War on Minds Laid to Forces

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, March 12 (UPI).—Security forces in Northern Ireland were accused today of using psychological torture, brainwashing and interrogation methods threatening the mental stability of Catholic internees.

The allegations were made by Amnesty International, a respected British-based organization. "These techniques constitute a grave assault on the human mind," said the report, which was compiled by a Norwegian lawyer, a Dutch doctor and a Swedish journalist.

● Woman killed in Belfast despite IRA truce. Page 2.

The methods used were deliberately designed to disorientate and break down the resistance of the prisoners, in order to induce them to supply information," said the document. "It is very likely that the combination of sensory deprivation and deprivation of sleep and food caused a pathological state of passive obedience, or of extreme anxiety."

The British government, reacting to recent charges of brutality, announced March 2 that security forces would no longer use harsh interrogation techniques against detainees in Northern Ireland. This included the use of black hoods, subjecting prisoners to a continuous noise, deprivation of sleep and a diet of bread and water every six hours.

Official Inquiries

The move was a follow-up to British official inquiries that found evidence of physical ill treatment of the internees in Northern Ireland. The report by Amnesty, however, charged that psychological, and not physical, mistreatment is most evident in the internment camps.

"The fact that some of the prisoners refused food and water, urinated in inappropriate situations, refused to urinate when appropriate facilities were available and kept the hood on when it had been removed," the report said, "indicates that this treatment had serious mental effects," said the Amnesty report.

"The procedures were designed to disorientate and break down the mind of the suspect by sensory deprivation, and the infliction of physical injury was ancillary to this purpose," the report adds.

Three Authors

The report was written by Thomas Hammarberg, a journalist, who is chairman of the Swedish section of Amnesty International; Dr. Herman van Geem, a physician, who is chairman of the Dutch section; and Gunnar Lind, a Norwegian lawyer and assistant public prosecutor.

Amnesty, an 11-year-old organization that was set up to help political prisoners, urged last year an international inquiry into the treatment of Northern Ireland's internees after publishing allegations of physical brutality.

Internment without trial began in Northern Ireland on Aug. 9 in a government move to crush the outlawed Irish Republican Army. The policy has outraged the Catholic minority, which charges that Protestant gunners have been ignored and that innocent Catholics are being held in the two internment camps at Long Kesh, south of Belfast and Magilligan, near Londonderry, as well as on the ship *Maltese Star* in Belfast harbor. About 820 men are being held.



Rescue operation by helicopter, lifting passenger to safety from blocked cabin of suspension railway yesterday near the Schilthorn summit in the Swiss Alps.

Three Swiss Copters Rescue 70 Stuck 14 Hours in Cable Car

MURREN, Switzerland, March 12 (Reuters).—Three helicopters today plucked 70 persons from a stranded cable car after they had spent a subfreezing night dangling 750 feet above mountain slopes.

The car was caught on crossed wires for more than 14 hours near this Bernese Oberland ski resort. Aboard were 68 Swiss tourists and four local persons including two cable-car company employees.

Operating in difficult misty conditions, the three Swiss Air Rescue Service helicopters first landed two engineers on the car's roof, but they failed to disentangle the cables.

The aircraft then winched the passengers—one at a time from the car door—to safety and carried two persons per trip to the Berg cable car station. From there they took another cable car to Murren.

The incident occurred between Berg station, 8,580 feet above sea level, and the terminal at the 9,650-foot summit of the Schilthorn Peak.

About 30 persons, including U.S. Ambassador to Switzerland Shelby C. Davis, were stranded on the peak and spent the night at the Schilthorn Lodge. They were taken down by helicopter early this morning.

The rescued passengers said morale had been good in the cable car, that there had been no panic. Tea and blankets had been lowered to them along

the cable from Schilthorn's summit station and they had not suffered greatly from the cold. The worst aspect had been that few of them could sit down in the crowded cable car, they said.

The stranded passengers did not suffer from hunger, as they were trapped after leaving the 007 restaurant at the summit. The revolving restaurant, with a magnificent view over the Alps, got its name after spectacular skiing scenes in the James Bond film "On Her Majesty's Secret Service" were shot on nearby slopes.

An official inquiry, expected to last several weeks, has been opened by the Swiss Transport Ministry.

French Lawyer Reports

Iran Bars Foreign Observers As Political Trials Continue

PARIS, March 12 (UPI).—The Iranian government has banned all foreign journalists and jurists from attending a continuing series of political trials despite serious indications of torture and procedural irregularities, according to a French lawyer recently returned from Tehran.

The decision was reported by Christian Bourget, who visited Iran for the International Association of Democratic Lawyers. His report appeared to diminish the chances for clemency for 16 defendants who await execution.

Ten men have been executed since the trials began in late January. In all, 143 defendants are expected to be tried before the military tribunal adjourns in April.

Pleas for clemency expressed in the French press—from the pro-government *Le Figaro* to the Communist party's *L'Humanité*—appear to have been counterproductive, judging by Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi's angry remarks last week.

"We can accept neither any outsider's interference in our domestic affairs nor gratuitous criticism which is not only far from the truth, but indeed contrary to the truth," he told visiting West German correspondents.

Opposition Groups

The defendants belong to four opposition groups and are charged with politically motivated crimes including murder, bank robbery, attempted kidnapping, attacks on police stations, illegal possession of arms, skyjacking and possession of duplicating machines.

Mr. Bourget's mission was preceded by that of two other French lawyers, Henri Libertelli



The Shah of Iran

Presidential Panel Urges U.S. Population Curb

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, March 12 (UPI).—A presidential commission strongly suggested yesterday that the United States must slow down or even stop its population growth or face an increasingly "constricted and regulated" future.

The suggestion is contained in the first part of the final report of the Commission on Population Growth and the American Future, a panel established by Congress and appointed by the President two years ago.

The report, in a sense, marks the official debut of population control as a national political issue.

The 24-member commission, headed by John D. Rockefeller 3d, said that its purpose was "to modernize demographic behavior in this country," and to "make population, and all that it means, explicit on the national agenda."

It asked whether a population slowdown would produce an economic slowdown, something many businessmen believe, and whether

Study Calls for 'Slowing Growth, Eventually Stopping It Altogether'

It would endanger national security.

The commission looked into the "energy crisis" widely forecast for the future, the likelihood of a water shortage, what the food supply will be, and how a growing population affects air pollution.

It dealt with the probable effects of population stabilization on poverty and blacks and the elderly, on the family and the "quality of life."

Its conclusions: "We have found no convincing argument for continued national growth."

"On the contrary, the pluses seem to be on the side of slowing growth and eventually stopping it altogether."

The seven chapters in yesterday's installment of the commission's report were its findings. Its recommendations will be published separately over the next two weeks.

Some are certain to be controversial—birth control, for example, whatever is urged. The U.S. Catholic Conference assailed the report as soon as it was printed, calling it "part of a carefully orchestrated program to convince us that 'fewer is better.'"

The recommendations are not, however, likely to be harsh.

The commission suggests several times in its report that there is no practical way to stop population growth dead in its tracks, and, in fact, that it would be harmful.

The Predictions

The commission predicted, among other things, that:

- Average U.S. family income,

now about \$12,000 a year, will probably be more than \$21,000 by the year 2000 "in terms of today's dollars." That will be true even if the work week is 30 hours by then, and even if the population grows at the rate of three children a family.

● The rise in family income will reduce poverty, but not eliminate it. Some groups will not share in the general increase, and "this is not good enough."

The growth in the labor force going on now as the baby-boom children come of age, has "put an extra burden on full-employment policy."

Slower growth will result in a gradually older labor force, and an older population generally. The median age already has risen from 23 to 28 years since 1900, and would be 37 years in a wholly stabilized population.

● The "energy crisis" is likely to be solved well before it arrives. The country will probably find new fuels—the atom is a likely one—and "environmentally

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

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France 128.5	Netherlands 1 F.
Germany 128.5	Norway 1 N.F.
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Great Britain 128.5	Spain 10 P.
India 128.5	Sweden 173 S.K.
Italy 128.5	Switzerland 125 S.P.
Japan 128.5	Turkey 125 S.P.
U.S.S.R. 128.5	U.S. Military 50.20
Yugoslavia 128.5	Yugoslavia 4 D.

Guerrillas Shoot at Troops

Woman Is Killed in Ulster 'Truce'

BELFAST, March 12 (UPI).—Gunmen tonight shattered the three-day truce called by the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army when they opened up on a British Army patrol and killed a woman passerby, the Royal Ulster Constabulary said.

Constabulary spokesmen said gunmen fired a hail of bullets at the soldiers as they drove through the predominantly Catholic Lower Falls Road area just after 10 p.m. The woman not immediately identified but said by police to be "quite young" was hit as she sought shelter in a store. Earlier in the day the truce had been mired only by relatively minor incidents.

Londonderry Shooting

Gunmen fired on four British army posts in Londonderry, but no one was injured in the attacks, spread over a two-hour period in late afternoon. Army spokesmen said fire was returned on one occasion. The army reported 11 attacks on units since the truce started Friday night.

In Dublin, Rory O'Brady, president of the Sinn Féin, the IRA's political wing, said he regretted there had been no response to the truce from the British government and predicted hostilities will resume at midnight tomorrow, when it expires.

Troops Shoot

British troops in Belfast fired several rounds in the Catholic Andersonstown area to disperse a group of 40 to 50 youths who had been pelting an army patrol with rocks and bottles, the spokesman said.

Nevertheless, it was one of the quietest Sundays in Belfast in many months, the spokesman said. The sun shone brightly as strollers, who normally avoid

downtown streets, filled sidewalks. Some stopped to buy flowers from outdoor vendors to celebrate British Mother's Day today.

"Time is running out," Mr. O'Brady told a radio interviewer. "The ball is in their court. There has been no sign, no indication from the people who are supposed to be interested in peace, that they are anxious to take peace terms or to discuss them at all."

He said it is time for Prime Minister Edward Heath to show "just exactly what he has under his hat, if he has anything."

Militant Wing
The Provisionals, who are more militant than the Official IRA in their methods aimed at uniting predominantly Protestant Northern Ireland with the mainly Catholic republic, announced their cease-fire Friday night. They hinted that if it were met by a positive response from London it could lead to an end to bloodshed in the province.

The group said conditions for a lasting peace include withdrawal of British troops from the streets and later the entire province, abolition of the Northern Ireland government and amnesty for political prisoners.

In his radio interview, Mr. O'Brady said that if only the British were to give some indication of "their good intentions in the matter," there might be a possibility of extending the truce. "But so far all we have had is a deafening silence from Westminster," he said.

In London there was no official comment from the government.

Shots in the Night
The British Army said the Provisionals' truce, which is not being observed by the Officials, was broken last night by a gunman who fired 20 rounds at an army outpost in Belfast's Catholic Ballymurphy area. The fire was returned, he said.

Elsewhere in Ballymurphy, a security source said, more than 70 shots were fired last night in what may have been a battle between Provisional and Official IRA factions.

A man was admitted to Royal Victoria Hospital shortly after the shooting with gunshot wounds in his legs, the source said. The man told police he had been shot while walking with his girlfriend. The security source speculated that he was caught in the cross-fire.

The source said the Provisionals most likely called the truce to give themselves time to reorganize and to demonstrate their power and discipline over their units in the province.

Pa. Rail Crash Kills 4
HERNDON, Pa., March 12 (UPI).—Four railroad men were killed today when two Penn Central trains collided head on and burst into flames. The impact hurled more than 80 freight and coal cars into the back yards of houses along the tracks in this central Pennsylvania town of 600.

criticism of Mr. Wilson's switch of policy on the European Economic Community since he lost power to the Conservatives in the 1970 election.

Labourite policy now is against Britain's entry into the Common Market on the terms negotiated by the Tory government, but Mr. Jenkins has stuck to his pro-European view.

In a radio interview today he accused the newspapers of trying "to create a leadership crisis which does not exist." Mr. Jenkins said his speech represents no decision "to go against Mr. Wilson for the leadership."

The remark was regarded as

Pentagon Shuns St. Patrick Day Parade in N.Y.

WASHINGTON, March 12 (UPI).—The Defense Department has withdrawn two military bands from the New York St. Patrick's Day Parade Friday because of the "political" theme attached to that particular parade, but the armed forces may still participate in celebrations in other cities.

This year's parade in New York has been given the theme: "England, get out of Ireland." Marchers, including Mayor John V. Lindsay, a Democratic presidential candidate, have been requested to wear black armbands in memory of 13 civilians killed Jan. 30 in Londonderry.



VIOLENT CONFRONTATION—Milan left-wing students with iron bars and clubs battling policemen armed with rifles during Saturday's clash. Scores were injured.

June Deadline Seen

11 Oil Nations Press for Share Of 20 Pct. in Western Firms

BEIRUT, March 12 (AP).—Eleven oil-producing countries today decided to press for a speedup in negotiations aimed at giving them a stake in Western oil companies operating in their territory.

Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani indicated that the 11 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will give the companies until June to meet their demands for a minimum 20 percent participation.

A communiqué issued at the end of a two-day conference in Beirut said that the conferees reaffirmed their "determination to achieve promptly the effective implementation of participation in all member countries."

Sheikh Yamani, who has been trying to work out a blueprint deal with the Arabian American Oil Co. (Aramco) that could be applied to other Persian Gulf members of OPEC—Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Qatar and Abu Dhabi—told newsmen that there will be no compromise on the issue of compensation.

Book Value
OPEC insists that it will buy into the companies on the basis of their book value. The companies want their capital investments and potential earnings taken into account.

After weeks of negotiation, Aramco accepted the principle of

a minimum 20 percent participation on the eve of the OPEC conference.

The Aramco move was welcomed by the meeting as "an effective step toward the realization of this important objective" and other companies were urged to follow suit.

At the same time, Sheikh Yamani said, there is no sign that Aramco or other oil companies are ready to revise their stand on compensation.

The OPEC countries seem clearly ready for a tough new fight, and the conference laid plans for meeting any countermeasures that might be taken by the companies against them.

OPEC secretary-general Nadim Pachachi was instructed to set up a working party of experts aimed at establishing a fund to assist any member against which the companies might take action.

Sheikh Yamani reported that he will resume his negotiations with Aramco in the Saudi Arabian capital of Riyadh March 13.

Sheikh Yamani was instructed by the Beirut conference to report at the June meeting the "final results" of his negotiations. The emphasis, said OPEC sources, is on "final."

The Saudi minister earlier told newsmen that the conference would discuss a deadline for negotiations with the companies, and his remark today suggests that this has been set for June.

Iran Bars Foreign Observers As Political Trials Continue

(Continued from Page 1)

cases are in fact handled by military tribunals.

Civilian lawyers were not allowed to plead before these military courts the reports said, adding that members of the bar had to give active or retired army officers crash courses in the law to permit them to represent the defendants.

Although these trials were said to be open to the public, families of the defendants and local newsmen were banned.

Prisoners were held by Savak, the political police, for periods far exceeding the 24-hour official delay before they are to be presented to the courts for indictment, the reports said.

Even in the preliminary hearings, which are held in private, the accused have no legal representative. Before the court itself, the reports said, "confessions" are not questioned, evidence said to be in the prosecution dossier is not contested and the defense lawyers sometimes spend no more than five minutes in pleading on behalf of men facing the death penalty.

Mr. Albala noted that during a session that he attended on Feb. 6, a defendant, Masud Amad-zadeh, "suddenly pulled off his sweater in front of everyone and showed me appalling burns on his stomach and back."

When Mr. Albala and Mr. Libertalis later that day were allowed to meet two defendants, Nasser Sadegh and Ali Mihanidoust, in Tehran's Evine Prison, the lawyers asked whether they had been beaten.

Mr. Sadegh, who spoke in English, replied, "No, no, no." Mr. Albala quoted him as having said that four other defendants "had been burned by being placed on a table which was then heated to white heat" by Savak agents.

Mr. Sadegh said that one of the men tortured, Ashgar Badzadegan, "since then had been paralyzed in the lower limbs and could move only by crawling forward, using his upper arms."

Mr. Albala said that Mr. Sadegh's description of the metal table "corresponds exactly to the rectangular burn marks" he had seen on Mr. Amad-zadeh's back.

Mr. Bourquet recounted his meeting with Dr. Bager Ameli, the chairman of the Iranian Committee of the Rights of Man. Dr. Ameli had sent a letter to Le Monde in Paris, denying charges of torture that an escaped Iranian political prisoner,

Raza Rezaei, had made in its columns.

In reply to Mr. Bourquet's questions, Dr. Ameli said that despite the constitutional guarantee for jury trial in cases of political offenses "never has a military court accepted a jury."

Dr. Ameli said that "no protest was possible now since his committee had not protested when the law, which also set up Savak, was promulgated in 1957."

Asked why defendants were not assisted by counsel during the investigative phase of the case, Dr. Ameli said "because it is not the tradition in Iran when dealing with a military court."

Since all the defendants were said to have confessed only under torture, Mr. Bourquet asked why Dr. Ameli had not protested. Dr. Ameli replied, "It was true the accused said they had been tortured, but there was no proof that the wounds were not incurred before their arrest. We cannot protest against torture which has not been proven."

In a description of torture published by Le Monde, Mr. Rezaei, the political prisoner who escaped, said that Savak agents had been trained "according to Israeli and American methods" and that "Israeli and American advisers were working to perfect the most effective [torture] methods."

Panel Urges Curb, Then Halt, Of Population Growth in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

safe" ways to use the older and dirtier fuels like oil and coal. However, there may be a "water crisis" of sorts in the future. There is already one in the Southwest states, and it is likely to spread east and north as demand increases. Demand will increase more slowly if the population does, but "sooner or later we will have to deal with water as a scarce resource."

Some families in some regions will have to have smaller lawns and fewer flowers.

There could also be pressure on the food supply.

The commission was not pessimistic about air pollution. It said that, in the short run, the growing number of new abatement laws will cut air pollution faster than population growth will add to it.

Riots Erupt In Milan, 80 Are Injured

MILAN, March 12 (Reuters).—Police today were holding 82 persons after a night of street battles with helmeted leftist extremists in which at least 80 persons were injured, 50 of whom were policemen.

The violence, which turned central Milan into a battlefield, occurred on the eve of the Italian Communist party's 13th congress. It erupted when squads of leftists, brandishing wooden clubs and iron bars, charged police guarding a gathering of 3,000 rightists.

Police fired volleys of tear gas, but the violence spread as demonstrators set vehicles on fire, hurled stones and gasoline bombs and repeatedly charged police lines.

A 60-year-old pensioner, Giuseppe Tavecchio, suffered severe head injuries, the worst of those reported. Doctors said that he was in critical condition.

Police Conference
Interior Minister Mariano Rumor, who has promised to prevent election violence, was meeting in Rome today with the chiefs of Italy's police and carabinieri.

Mr. Rumor was reported to have ordered action of "extreme rigor" against those detained last night and they were expected to be charged formally with aggravated resistance to police and destruction of property.

Offices in the Corriere della Sera newspaper building in Milan were damaged when about 50 youths attacked it with gasoline bombs and other missiles. Several journalists were beaten up.

One group of rioters charged into a Renault car showroom, damaging eight vehicles before firemen arrived on the scene.

This afternoon a bomb wrecked a small flat leased by two students, absent at the time.

Police said that apparently a wire safety catch gave way. The bomb set off about 50 Molotov cocktails stored in the flat.

Turkish Official Links Senators To Narcotics Ring

ANKARA, March 12 (Reuters).—Several members of the Turkish Senate have been implicated in a drug-smuggling ring following arrests and seizures of morphine in France and Istanbul last week, Interior Minister Ferit Kubat said today.

The minister told reporters that investigations were continuing on the basis of information received following the arrest in France last weekend of Sen. Kudret Beyhan, 38, and the seizure of 148 kilos of morphine base.

Narcotics officers in Istanbul subsequently raided a car dealer's yard, detained five persons and found 198 kilos of morphine base.

Mr. Kubat said that the raid in Istanbul had led to information on other members of a drug-smuggling ring, including senators. He said that it was not possible to name them at this time. However,

the minister told reporters that investigations were continuing on the basis of information received following the arrest in France last weekend of Sen. Kudret Beyhan, 38, and the seizure of 148 kilos of morphine base.

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U.S. Says Planes Destroyed Hanoi Tanks in Laos Raids

SAIGON, March 12 (AP).—U.S. warplanes destroyed several North Vietnamese tanks in raids in southern Laos during the past week, U.S. military sources disclosed today.

Meanwhile, B-52 bombers kept up attacks against North Vietnamese and Viet Cong base camps in support of one of two new South Vietnamese drives into eastern and southern Cambodia involving a total of about 7,000 troops.

Sources said aerial photographs of the tanks were being studied to determine the exact type. They are believed to be Soviet-made T-54s or T-55s.

Sources said the tanks were destroyed near the South Vietnamese border, west of the Laotian town of Sapeone, and just to the south of the Demilitarized Zone. The sources said they were not certain yet of the exact number.

It confirmed as T-54s or T-55s, they would be the first such tanks knocked out by U.S. bombers in the Sapeone area since last year's Laos invasion.

Heavy Attacks
In other developments, North Vietnamese forces were reported to have launched heavy attacks yesterday and today against the defensive perimeters of the Long Cheng and Sam Thong bases near the Plain des Jarres in northern Laos in what could be the start of a new offensive.

North Vietnamese forces shelled Saigon government bases guarding the DMZ for the sixth and successive day yesterday and wrecked a hamlet in another attack 85 miles south of Da Nang.

The Saigon command said 84 rockets and mortars were fired at base camps Alpha 2 and 3 along the DMZ. One man was wounded.

About 30 mortar rounds were fired into the positions of militiamen defending the hamlet south of Da Nang, the command said. One militiaman and three civilians were killed, 12 civilians were wounded and 81 homes were destroyed.

Sixteen Communist troops were reported killed in two clashes 15 miles southwest of Da Nang. The U.S. command yesterday reported three more "protective reaction" strikes by planes against positions in North Vietnam, the 11th straight day of attacks against anti-aircraft gun.

Minsk Factory Deaths
MOSCOW, March 12 (AP).—At least 20 persons were killed and an unknown number injured in an accident at a Minsk radio factory Friday, Communist sources here said today.

Tass reported only that a number of workers were killed and injured and that a government inquiry commission has been formed. Accidents and natural disasters in the Soviet Union are not normally reported by official Soviet media.

Sheikh Mujib Says Farewell To Last of the Indian Troops

DACCA, March 12 (Reuters).—Bangladesh Prime Minister Mujibur Rahman today bade farewell to the Indian troops who helped his country gain independence from Pakistan.

Taking the salute at a final parade at the Dhaka soccer stadium, he described the role of the Indian troops as "unparalleled in history" and one which would never be forgotten by the Bengalis.

[At least 60 persons were killed and injured in the town of Khulna in fighting between Bengalis and Bihar Muslims, sources told AP. The sources said that about 10 persons were dead, but the figures were not confirmed officially. The fighting started after the discovery of the body of a Bengali.]

Indian forces marched into what was then East Pakistan on Dec. 4, and brought about the surrender of the Pakistan Army 12 days later. The withdrawal of a force which at one time numbered 140,000 will be complete when the last 500 leave Dhaka by road and air for India tomorrow.

Crimson Turbans
The Indian soldiers, mostly from the regiments of guards wearing olive-green uniforms with crimson turbans and yellow plumes, marched while massed hands beat a retreat as they did in olden times to signal the end of the day's fighting.

Sheikh Mujib referred to the Indians who laid down their lives for his new nation and said a bond had been built between the Indian and Bengali peoples which could never be broken. The Bengalis had been unable to provide much hospitality but they had offered their love and affection, he said.

The withdrawal date was originally fixed by Sheikh Mujib and the Indian prime minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, for March 25. But it was apparently thought that the troops should leave before Mrs. Gandhi arrives here on Friday for her first visit to Bangladesh.

With the completion of the withdrawal, the last argument for

Paris Cabbies Strike
PARIS, March 12 (AP).—Most of Paris's 15,000 taxi drivers attended the funeral of a murdered driver yesterday during a one-day strike designed to pressure the government to increase security measures and police controls.

Lon Nol Plans A Revision of Government

PHNOM PENH, March 12 (Reuters).—Marshal Lon Nol, now ruling the country with supreme power, today promised eventual introduction of a strong presidency by constitutional means.

At a press conference, held in the garden of his suburban home, he said he would form a new system of government under a powerful president, and added: "In the future, the power of the head of state will be transferred into the power of the president."

But he declined to say anything about forming a new government in the immediate future.

Lon Nol's expected dismissal of the 16-man cabinet was announced last night, 24 hours after he had assumed supreme power as head of state and squashed the new republic's constitution on the eve of its completion.

Elections Were Planned
The constitution would have introduced, at least on a provisional basis, Cambodia's first presidential and returned legislative authority to the National Assembly, stripped of such power last October.

Only last week, Lon Nol returned to this capital from a five-week rest cure at the coast. He now appears to be in better health, though still recovering from a crippling stroke he suffered just over a year ago.

Today, after his surprise takeover, the graying 58-year-old marshal rules with only a provisional cabinet staying on until a new one is formed, with no assembly or other elected institutions and only remnants of an ousted constitution.

"Order in the country is not good enough," he told reporters. "Therefore, in the future, the president of the republic will assume direct responsibility for this function."

He added: "My idea is first to fight the enemy and to chase them out of the country and at the same time offer my people prosperity and progress."

The chief of military police, Gen. Chha Kim Eng, said that students were unknowingly being stirred up by Communist agents. He said that a Cambodian Communist from nearby Oudong had been arrested in the capital after clandestine meetings with students, although none of the students were arrested for their part in the protest meetings.

withholding U.S. recognition from the new state has vanished, observers said. The United States is the only country having a consulate here that has not accorded recognition.

The Bangladesh foreign minister, Abudusamad Azad, recently called in the U.S. consul general, Herbert Spivack, and asked what American intentions were.

This request was passed along to Washington and the answer was that the American government has the recognition question under "active consideration" and that President Nixon would take the matter up on his return from Peking. Mr. Spivack leaves tomorrow for Washington and consultations at the State Department.

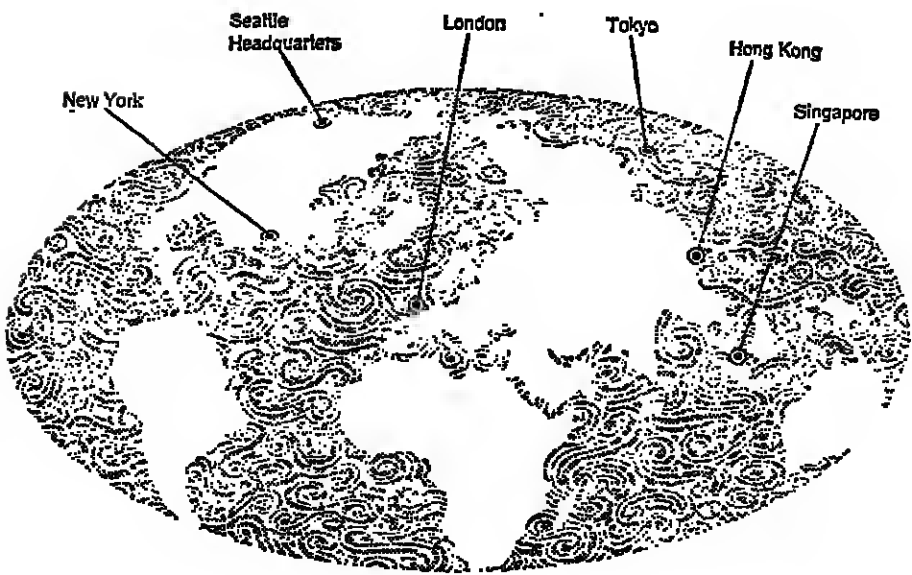
Death Squad Convicted
VITORIA, Brazil, March 12 (AP).—A former policeman accused of belonging to the death squad of police vigilantes was convicted yesterday of nine homicides and sentenced to 198 years in prison. Heildo Rocha, the defendant, was also found guilty of concealing bodies and of torture.

WEATHER

ALABAMA	12	56	Cloudy
ALASKA	12	38	Snow
ARIZONA	12	43	Very cloudy
ARKANSAS	12	50	Very cloudy
CALIFORNIA	12	72	Very cloudy
CONNECTICUT	12	43	Snow
DELAWARE	12	34	Snowy
FLORIDA	12	74	Snowy
GEORGIA	12	52	Snow
ILLINOIS	12	72	Partly cloudy
INDIANA	12	72	Partly cloudy
IOWA	12	30	Snowy
KANSAS	12	55	Overcast
KENTUCKY	12	45	Partly cloudy
LOUISIANA	12	41	Partly cloudy
MAINE	12	37	Overcast
MARYLAND	12	51	Cloudy
MASSACHUSETTS	12	41	Cloudy
MICHIGAN	12	37	Overcast
MINNESOTA	12	34	Snowy
MISSISSIPPI	12	51	Cloudy
MISSOURI	12	55	Very cloudy
MONTANA	12	34	Snowy
NEBRASKA	12	37	Overcast
NEVADA	12	51	Cloudy
NEW HAMPSHIRE	12	34	Snowy
NEW JERSEY	12	51	Cloudy
NEW YORK	12	51	Cloudy
NORTH CAROLINA	12	51	Cloudy
NORTH DAKOTA	12	34	Snowy
OHIO	12	51	Cloudy
OKLAHOMA	12	51	Cloudy
OREGON	12	51	Cloudy
PENNSYLVANIA	12	51	Cloudy
RHODE ISLAND	12	51	Cloudy
SOUTH CAROLINA	12	51	Cloudy
SOUTH DAKOTA	12	34	Snowy
TENNESSEE	12	51	Cloudy
TEXAS	12	51	Cloudy
UTAH	12	34	Snowy
VIRGINIA	12	51	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	12	51	Cloudy
WEST VIRGINIA	12	51	Cloudy
WISCONSIN	12	34	Snowy
WYOMING	12	34	Snowy

(U.S. Standard time zone taken at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT)

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APR 13 1972

Nixon Bows on U.S. Radio Stations In Europe, Agrees to Interim Funds

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, March 12 (UPI)—Faced with an imminent shutdown of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, the Nixon administration yesterday dropped efforts to secure long-term funding for the American-run stations and agreed to a plan that will keep them alive for at least three more months.

The arrangements worked out yesterday morning by administration officials and congressional aides was clearly a victory for

Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., who is chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. Sen. Fulbright had resisted pressure to agree to an administration-backed House bill that would have provided for government funding through June 30, 1973, and the creation of an independent body to administer the two networks.

The senator had held out for passage of a Senate bill that included funds only through June 30, to be administered by the State Department.

An impasse had developed between Senate and House conferees and funding expired on Feb. 23. Both stations informed the administration that they would have to begin closing down tomorrow if the congressional impasse was not broken.

Nixon Ends Silence

President Nixon, who had remained silent on the matter, issued a statement yesterday afternoon at the same time that the breakthrough was disclosed. He said that he was "deeply concerned" at the prospect of the radio stations closing down. He said that it would be "a tragedy" if they had to be liquidated.

Both stations were set up at the height of the cold war to broadcast news and commentary to the Soviet Union and its East European allies. Because their material often included items not available in the strictly controlled Communist media, the stations have long been attacked by Moscow and other Communist governments.

Until last year, the stations had received about \$500 million in U.S. government funds secretly administered by the Central Intelligence Agency.

But after the CIA's role became known, the administration agreed that henceforth the stations would have to be funded openly by Congress. The administration has sought about \$35 million for the two stations yearly.

Mr. Nixon said that "with the support of the American government and people, these two unique voices of freedom have for many years been a vital source of uncensored news and commentary for tens of millions of people."

at all to do with white politics. In dozens of state caucus meetings and all-night committee sessions, the delegates and their political leaders have been working on the specifics—trying to reconcile the elected officials who "work within the system" with the new and younger pan-African nationalists who want a separate political, separate black culture, even separate statehood for America's 22 million black people.

During his speech, Mr. Hatcher was interrupted by nearly unanimous applause when he said: "We demand the eradication of racism from the ghetto, now eating away the ribs of black youth. Black people know that white society would never tolerate it in such epidemic proportions in suburbia."

Yet he drew an angry chorus of "no" from scores of delegates when he suggested that black people can unite with like-minded white people. "If we form a 'third political movement,' we shall take with us the Chinese, the Puerto Ricans, the Indians, the Orientals, and that is not all," he said. "We shall also take with us the best of white America."

Bomb Threats To U.S. Airlines Decline Sharply

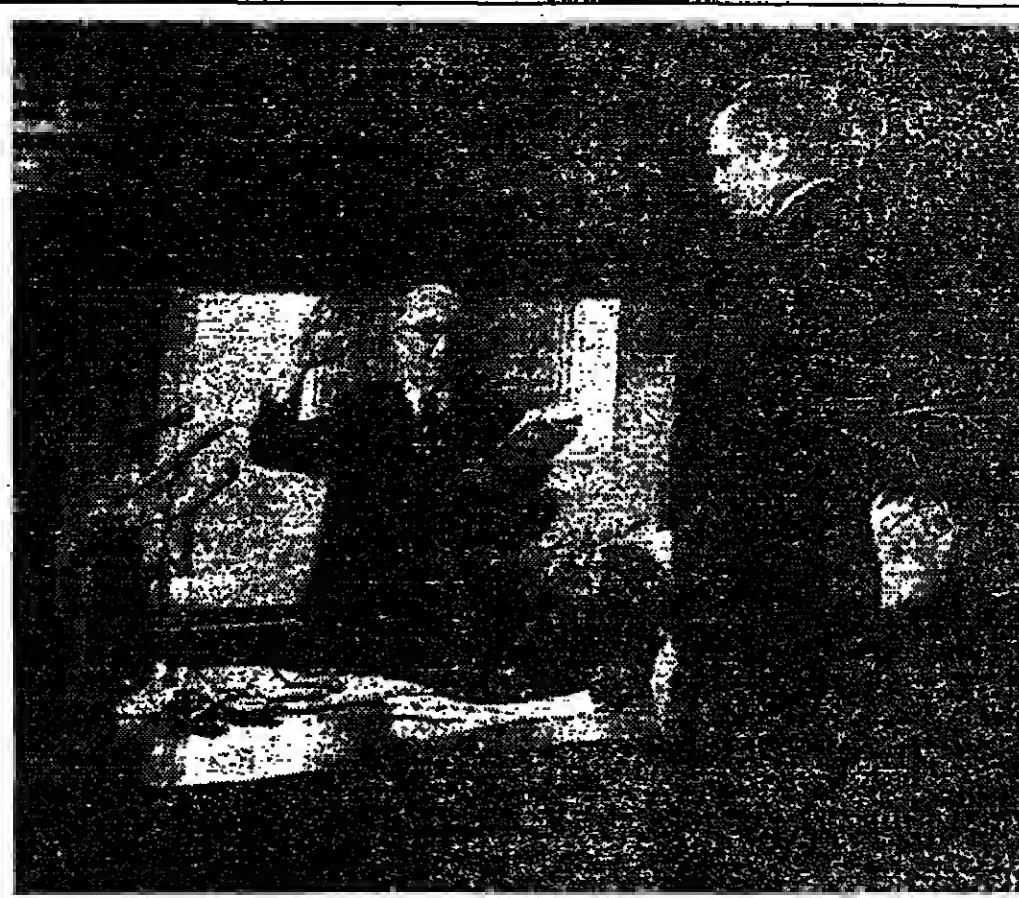
NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—The Federal Aviation Administration reported a sharp decrease in telephoned bomb threats against U.S. airlines this week-end as airports and airlines increased security measures.

"It looks like the trouble may be winding down," an FAA spokesman said. He noted that two bomb threats were reported between 7 a.m. and 1 p.m. yesterday, compared with an average of one or two a day before two Trans World Airlines planes were the target of bombs in a \$2-million extortion plan last Tuesday.

After the TWA incident, 34 bomb threats were received on Wednesday, 54 on Thursday and 35 on Friday, the FAA said. Most were clearly hoaxes, the FAA said, but all were checked.

Europe's Satellite Launched by U.S.

VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE, Calif., March 12 (AP)—A European-built, box-shaped spacecraft thundered to a 350-mile orbit yesterday, perched on the nose of a two-stage U.S. Delta rocket.



U.S. astronaut Neil Armstrong taking oath from town clerk in Langholm Saturday.

Scottish Armstrongs Cheer U.S. Astronaut

LANGHOLM, Scotland, March 12 (AP)—Neil Armstrong, the first man to walk the moon, rode a horse-drawn coach into this town in the rolling Scottish lowlands yesterday and said: "I feel like I've come home."

Langholm is the ancestral home of the Armstrongs. The clan turned out in force to welcome its famous son in true Scottish style—a bagpipe band

dressed in Armstrong-tartan kilts. "It was the biggest day in the history of our borough," Provost John Griev, 66, said.

Armstrongs from all over Britain journeyed to the town near the English border to cheer the moonwalker when he took an oath as Langholm's first honorary freeman. That's the same as receiving the key to an American city.

The population swelled from 3,500 to 8,000 persons. They lined the flag-draped streets when Mr. Armstrong rode in with Mr. Griev, who wore his mayoral robes and chain of office.

The day began with Mr. Armstrong receiving the Livingstone medal of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society at the University of Edinburgh.

'Dollar Group,' EEC, China, E. Europe

U.S. Weighs Idea for Economic Blocs

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 12 (UPI)—An idea for a future world economy divided openly and purposely into several major blocs is circulating at the highest levels of the Nixon administration.

Most closely associated with the idea is Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally, although Mr. Connally himself, let alone the President, has not fully made up his mind.

Each group of nations would have essentially free trade among its members. Its currencies would have fairly fixed exchange rates within the bloc but would "float" together in value against outside currencies. This is already partly the case with the group of Western European countries forming an enlarged Common Market, which is one of the envisaged basic groupings.

The blocs would trade with one another and the plan carries no implication of hostility, other than normal commercial competition.

2 Communist Blocs

In its present formulation, the idea regards the Communist countries as part of the world economy. This one bloc would be the Soviet Union and its associated countries of Eastern Europe. China would be a bloc all by itself.

As for the rest of the world, it is envisaged that one group of nations will naturally cluster around the enlarged Common Market—soon to include as full members or associates the whole of Western Europe. Most of Africa would be linked to this group. The other nations would cluster around the United States, though this group would not have the objective of ultimate political union as the Common Market does.

The looser "dollar group" would include Canada, Japan, Australia and New Zealand among the relatively advanced industrial countries, and Latin America, plus such major Asian nations as Indonesia and the Philippines. Some countries, such as Spain and India, might have a choice as to which bloc to link with.

The idea is known to be sufficiently attractive to Mr. Connally that he is cautious about moving ahead full speed into the forthcoming negotiations to reform both the world monetary system and the world trading rules, currently embodied in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. A world of blocs would be a major departure from the postwar monetary and trade systems.

In any case, it now seems likely that any monetary talks this year will be purely exploratory, with little or no actual negotiation on the basic future of the system.

One rationale for the idea of blocs is simply that several major ones—above all the group centered on the Common Market—already exist. And already the basic rule of GATT, that a country's tariff on a product should be the same on all imports of that product regardless of source, is not being fully honored.

ferential treatment will soon affect nearly half of all world trade.

In the monetary field, the idea of blocs, in the view of its supporters, might help to solve several difficult problems, particularly, perhaps, for the United States.

Because the dollar, together with its associated currencies, would "float" against the currencies for eventual single currency of Europe, there is no problem of making it again convertible into gold or other monetary reserve assets to settle transactions with that group of major nations.

Numerous economists have long argued the case for floating exchange rates, and the idea has its advocates in the government, including the Treasury. The bloc plan would go part way toward implementing it.

Within the dollar group, with relatively fixed exchange rates, the United States would have a normal "balance of payments." On the trade side, the outcome envisaged is for fewer rather than more restrictions. This would be particularly true within the blocs, but there would also be efforts to "negotiate down" the tariffs and other barriers of each group.

In Red Fox's 'Memoirs'

McGraw-Hill to Pay Damages In Case Involving Plagiarism

By Henry Raymont

NEW YORK, March 12 (UPI)—McGraw-Hill, Inc., has agreed to pay damages to the estate of a former superintendent of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota, portions of whose book on the Wounded Knee massacre were used in "The Memoirs of Chief Red Fox," a best seller published by the company last March.

The decision to pay an undisclosed sum and to allocate a share in future royalties, a McGraw-Hill spokesman said Friday, was one of a series of steps taken by the publishing company to settle a lawsuit filed by the estate of James H. McGregor, the official, whose book, "The Wounded Knee Massacre: From the Viewpoint of the Sioux," was published in 1940.

Announcement of the settlement coincided with the disclosure in The New York Times that major segments of Mr. McGregor's account of the celebrated massacre at Wounded Knee Creek just outside Pine Ridge had been reproduced almost literally in the "memoirs" of William Red Fox, a self-styled Sioux chief who claims to be 101 years old.

James Fitzgibbon, the lawyer for Mr. McGregor's daughter, Jean Helms, said in Chicago that the settlement was completed "over the last 24 hours." The final discussions, he explained, were held with McGraw-Hill lawyers by telephone, resulting in "a gentleman's agreement" to drop a lawsuit he filed last Dec. 30 in the U.S. District Court in Chicago.

Papers Awaited

Formal notice to the court to dismiss the suit—an action he described as a mere technicality—would be presented "as soon as we get all the necessary papers signed," Mr. Fitzgibbon said.

Mr. Fitzgibbon was interviewed by telephone in Chicago after McGraw-Hill officials had sought to create the impression that the settlement had been concluded some time ago almost as a routine matter.

Since Friday morning, all inquiries to McGraw-Hill about the Red Fox "memoirs" have been referred by the company's book division to Ted Weber, a corporate vice-president in charge of public affairs, who emerged as the corporate spokesman in the uproar over Clifford Irving's "autobiography" of Howard Hughes for which the company had committed \$750,000.

"Everybody here is very disturbed that two situations like this have been allowed to come up," Mr. Weber said in a telephone interview. "We are not accusing anybody, but I can assure you that every possible step is being taken to prevent another case like this."

Many Questions

Asked if an internal inquiry by the company's book division had brought any more light on how the McGregor material had found its way into "The Memoirs of Chief Red Fox," Mr. Weber said: "At this point, all I can say is that we simply don't know about the McGregor book. The fact is that we still don't have the answer to a number of questions."

It was Red Fox himself who came up with new information about how he put together "14 notebooks" that served as the basis for his memoirs. The book was written with the collaboration of Cash Asher, a 78-year-old former creative writing professor at Delmar College, Corpus Christi, Texas.

The elderly Indian, a former vaudeville actor who for years sold meat products dressed in full Indian regalia, continued to deny that he had taken any material from the McGregor book. He told an Associated Press newsmen in Corpus Christi that late in the 1930s or early 1940s he had paid a Minneapolis printer \$100 for "eight or nine pages" of unidentified handwritten notes on the Wounded Knee massacre which he incorporated into his handwritten notebooks.

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Obituaries

The Duke of Marlborough, 74; Cousin of Winston Churchill

LONDON, March 12 (UPI)—The Duke of Marlborough, 74, whose ancestor, John Churchill, won a famous victory over the French at Blenheim in 1704, died here yesterday.

In January, the duke and Mrs. Laura Canfield, widow of an American, Michael Canfield, were married in a quiet civil ceremony in London. He had been in failing health for several months and had been in a hospital shortly before his marriage. The duke's first wife died in 1961.

The duke, John Albert Edward William Spencer-Churchill, was the tenth of the line.

His father, the ninth duke, married Sarah Consuelo, daughter of W. K. Vanderbilt, in 1895. She inherited much of her father's great railroad fortune.

Their son inherited the title in 1933 on the death of his father.

The title now descends to the duke's elder son, the Marquess of Blandford. With it goes the magnificent estate, Blenheim Palace, given to the first duke for his military exploits by a grateful nation.

Stately Home Interest

To help toward the upkeep of Blenheim Palace, the duke, while living there, opened many of its rooms and grounds to the public in 1930 and took a close interest in the "stately homes" business, of which he was one of the originators. One of the rooms that visitors see is the bedroom in which the late Sir Winston Churchill was born. Sir Winston was the duke's second cousin, once removed.

The tenth duke was a hand-

some and personable man. He was educated at the top prep school, Eton, and then joined the top regiment, the Life Guards. He served with distinction in France and Belgium in World War I as a captain of the Life Guards.

In the years between the wars, he was for a period mayor of Woodstock, the little town in Oxfordshire in which Blenheim stands. Local civic affairs, his country pursuits and the management of his estate kept him occupied.

In World War II he was a military liaison officer with the U.S. forces in Britain.

In 1920, he married Alexandra, granddaughter of the fifth earl of Cadogan.

Ferdinand Friedensburg

BERLIN, March 12 (UPI)—Ferdinand Friedensburg, 85, post-war deputy mayor of Berlin, died yesterday in a West Berlin hospital.

Mr. Friedensburg was deputy mayor of the city from 1946 to 1951. He was acting mayor when the Communists split the unified city government in 1948 at the beginning of the 1948-1949 Soviet blockade and established a separate city government in East Berlin.

Mr. Friedensburg was one of the founders of the Berlin branch of the Christian Democratic party after the war. He had been barred from all political activity by the Nazis and briefly imprisoned by them.

After the Nazi collapse, the Russians made him head of the fuel industry in their occupation zone. But his objections to their political pressure on non-Communist parties led to his dismissal after a year.

From 1952 to 1963, he was a Christian Democratic member for Berlin in the Bundestag, the lower house of the West German parliament in Bonn.

Zack Wheat

SEDALIA, Mo., March 12 (AP)—Zack Wheat, 32, a Hall of Fame baseball player, died last night after a heart attack.

A 317 lifetime hitter in the majors, he spent 18 seasons with the Brooklyn Dodgers (1909-26), and finished his career with the Philadelphia Athletics in 1927.

Dr. Joseph Stokes Jr.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12 (AP)—Dr. Joseph Stokes Jr., 76, noted pediatrician and pioneer in the use of gamma globulin against viral diseases, died Thursday at his home here.

Dr. Stokes was professor emeritus of pediatrics at the University of Pennsylvania.

He was credited with the dis-



Duke of Marlborough

covery that gamma globulin, a protective antibody derived from blood, could be used to immunize persons against viral hepatitis.

In addition, Dr. Stokes was instrumental in the development of the rubella (German measles) vaccine, and partly responsible for the development of vaccines used against measles, mumps and influenza.

10 Chileans Sail Into Calif. Port, Request Asylum

SAN DIEGO, Calif., March 12 (UPI)—A 100-foot trawler carrying 10 Chileans ran up a Belgian flag and steamed into the port of San Diego Friday.

"We are asking for political asylum," Capt. Eugene Gonzalez Dewitte said. "They told me to join the [Communist] party if I wanted to stay in business. I decided to leave instead."

Immigration officers met the trawler, the Irene Rafael, after it tied up Friday at the Shelter Island harbor master's clearance dock.

A hearing will be required to determine whether the 10 can remain in the United States, Frank Small of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service said.

British Identify 3 Found Dead in Raft

FALMOUTH, England, March 12 (AP)—Three men found dead in a half-inflated life raft drifting off southwest England were identified yesterday as the crew of a sailing-school cutter that apparently sank in a storm in the Atlantic.

The three were identified as Michael Waze, about 20, of Birmingham, Mich., a crewman on the cutter; Bill Tack, a former British Army sergeant and the ship's skipper; and James Mulligan, an Irishman.

Their bodies were found in the life raft, half filled with water, by the Russian freighter Krasnoarm Thursday 150 miles off Britain.

Italy Ousts 4, Called Spies Of Soviet Bloc

Activities Focused on Malta, Mediterranean

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, March 12 (UPI)—Intelligence sources here disclosed today that four East European diplomats expelled from Italy had been spying on allied military activities in Malta and elsewhere in the Mediterranean.

The sources said that the four men had been under surveillance for many months and that the inquiry into the spy network to which they belonged may involve diplomats of higher rank.

The most prominent of the four expelled officials is Konstanty Janowski, a first secretary who had been chief of the Polish Embassy's consular section in Rome.

The three other expelled officials are Milos Dospiva, a first secretary at the Czechoslovak Embassy, and two Bulgarian trade representatives, Dimcho Vavov and Borislav Balchev.

The four were ordered to leave Italy by tomorrow. Poland, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria protested in formal notes against the expulsions.

The Polish diplomat was allegedly the organizer of an espionage ring to gather secrets of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization regarding military bases in the Mediterranean.

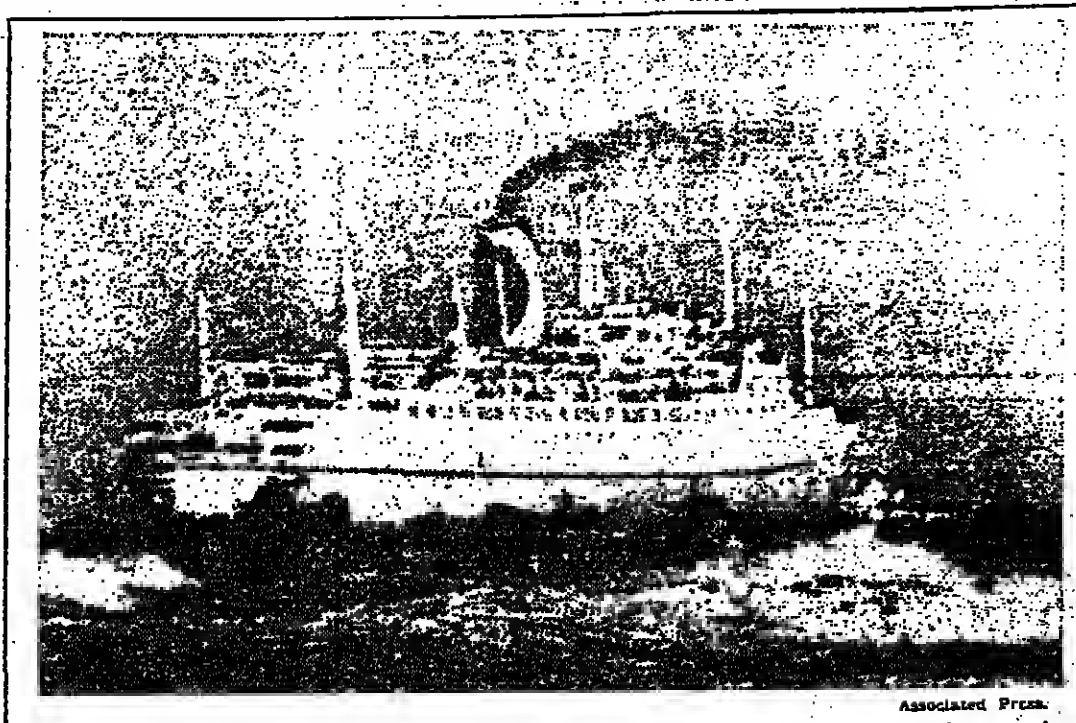
The four diplomats bring to at least 16 the number of Soviet-bloc citizens expelled from Italy for alleged espionage during the last two years. At least four were Russians.

Commission Ends Rhodesia Survey

LONDON, March 12 (UPI)—The British government's Pearce Commission returned to London today after completing its on-the-spot survey of whether the Anglo-Rhodesian settlement proposals are acceptable to black and white Rhodesians.

Before leaving Salisbury, Lord Pearce, the 71-year-old British jurist who headed the commission, said that his group reserved judgment and would not formulate its findings until after it has heard the views of Rhodesian expatriates and travelers in Britain.

The commission spent two months in Rhodesia. Publicly, the country's blacks overwhelmingly rejected the terms negotiated by the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, and Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith for ending the dispute over Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence from Britain in 1965.



GROUNDING—Luxury liner Mardi Gras stuck on sandy bottom at entrance to Miami Harbor with 400 passengers on board. It ran aground on inaugural cruise.

Relations Broken Off in '65

Egypt to Seek Ties With Bonn As Arab League Drops Stand

CAIRO, March 12 (UPI)—Egypt will resume diplomatic relations with West Germany today to revise its reported decision to build three submarines for Israel because this would increase Middle East tension and "have a negative effect on Egyptian-British relations."

The move stems from a decision by the 18-member Arab League to open the way for a resumption of links with Bonn by all Arab states.

The sources said that Egypt's decision is part of a fence-mending operation with Western nations and with Europe in particular. They said that Egypt was hoping for a resumption of West German aid under its new relationship.

Nine Arab countries broke their ties with West Germany at the behest of the Arab League in May, 1965, to protest Bonn's recognition of Israel and West German weapons supplies to that country.

4 Restore Relations

The nine were Egypt, Syria, Sudan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Algeria, North Yemen and Lebanon. Since then, Sudan, Jordan, Algeria and North Yemen have restored relations.

A draft resolution approved by the Council of the Arab League in Cairo yesterday also urged all Arab countries who broke ties with Egypt to restore them.

ITT's Lobbyist May Give Views About Midweek

DENVER, March 12 (UPI)—A lawyer for Mrs. Dita D. Beard, International Telephone and Telegraph lobbyist, said today that she probably will be well enough to meet with members of a Senate Judiciary subcommittee about midweek.

Mrs. Beard has been confined at a hospital here since March 3, with a heart ailment.

She was expected to be moved from an intensive-care ward to a private room today in preparation for an examination by two cardiologists requested by Sen. James O. Eastland, D. Miss., chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Attorney David W. Fleming said today that Mrs. Beard had been "feeling better" since Friday, when she issued a denial, through Mr. Fleming, of any arrangement between the Nixon administration and ITT.

Spanish Court-Martial Jails Five Carlists

SANTANDER, Spain, March 12 (Reuters)—A military tribunal Friday jailed—for terms up to five years—five men who tried to raid a local television station during a recorded broadcast by Head of State Generalissimo Francisco Franco in December, 1970.

The five members of an outlawed Carlist group which opposes the Franco regime and backs the claims of Prince Carlos Ego to the Spanish throne, intended to interrupt Gen. Franco's recorded speech and replace it with a tape of Carlist propaganda. But they were arrested in a scuffle with Civil Guards during which shots were fired.

U.S. Forces to Drop Rest Shuttle to Taiwan

SAIGON, March 12 (AP)—The U.S. Command announced today that it is closing its rest-and-recreation site in Taiwan effective April 1 because of the cutoff of American forces in South Vietnam.

A spokesman for the command said Taiwan would remain an authorized leave site. Only Bangkok and Honolulu still are rest-and-recreation sites. There were 10 cities on the list during the height of the war.

Tyrol Avalanches Kill 2

INNISBRUCK, Austria, March 12 (AP)—Avalanches thundering down in different parts of Austria's Tyrol Province during the last 48 hours buried at least 15 persons and killed two of them, police reported today, expressing fear that the death toll could climb.

Coal Use Linked To High Rates of Cancer Deaths

LOS ANGELES, March 12 (UPI)—Nations that burn the most coal are the nations with the highest death rates from lung cancer, according to T.D. Sterling, a statistician at Washington University in St. Louis. He blames the particles of coal dust rather than any chemical in the coal.

Mr. Sterling reported in the current issue of the American Journal of Public Health that countries with relatively low incidence of lung cancer either have "benign" climates where comparatively little fuel of any sort is burned, or, as in the cases of Norway and Sweden, use fuels other than coal for heating and industrial power.

The coal-burning countries with high lung-cancer rates that were compared with other nations were Great Britain, the Netherlands, Austria, West Germany and Czechoslovakia.

Those with relatively low death rates included in the statistical study were Portugal, Chile, Israel, France and Italy, with more benign climates, and Japan, Norway and Sweden, where wood is burned and electricity from water power is more widely used to heat buildings and run machinery.

The burning of coal has decreased in the United States at a steady rate since World War II. The lung-cancer death rate for Americans under 25 is going down, while it has stabilized for Americans between 25 and 55. It is still going up, however, for people over 55.

Turk Forces Sack 68 As Leftists' Supporters

ANKARA, March 12 (Reuters)—The Turkish general staff yesterday announced the detention and dismissal from the armed forces of 67 officers and 11 non-commissioned officers on charges of supporting underground activities of the extreme left-wing "Turkish People's Liberation Army."

The organization, which carried out a campaign of political kidnappings and bank robberies, was largely responsible for last April's declaration of martial law—which is still in force in 11 of the country's major provinces.

An official announcement from general staff headquarters said that the men had provided arms and ammunition to the organization, and aided the escape from a military jail of five prominent left-wing extremists last November.

Paris Police Said To Find Clues in Renault Kidnap

PARIS, March 12 (Reuters)—Police are reported to have found fingerprints and a submachine gun in a Paris studio apartment where Renault official Robert Negrette was held at gunpoint for 48 hours last week after being kidnapped by a Maoist "commando squad."

No other clues on the kidnappers were reported uncovered and police gave no details of their hunt for the suspects, believed to be three men and a girl.

The deserted flat, just over a mile from the spot where Mr. Negrette, 63, was abducted on his way to work last Wednesday, was located yesterday. The Renault official was freed Friday.

His seizure by the underground "New Popular Resistance" group followed the fatal shooting of Maoist demonstrator Pierre Overney at the Renault factory gate about two weeks ago.

On the political front, the Communist party's Sunday newspaper, L'Humanite, announced today that the associated union federation, the CGT, had proposed to other unions that they make "a mass counterdemonstration against repression" and take effective action on workers' demands. All four Renault unions reported planning a joint meeting tomorrow to decide on a common line of action at the troubled Renault plant.

Goldwater Calls China Trip Foes 'Wrong, Wrong'

WASHINGTON, March 12 (UPI)—Sen. Barry M. Goldwater, R., Ariz., said Friday that conservatives who had split the Republican party in protest of President Nixon's China policies were "wrong, wrong, wrong."

Sen. Goldwater, the 1964 GOP presidential candidate, was interrupted several times by standing, shouting protesters in a speech to a Young Republican leadership conference. He said this year "I see a division not of liberal Republicans but conservative Republicans. And I say to my conservative friends, you are wrong, wrong, wrong."

He said he did not agree with everything that the President had done, but that Mr. Nixon was far better than the Democrats could produce. "He hasn't done anything else, he's given us a Supreme Court," Sen. Goldwater said.

He said Mr. Nixon gave away nothing to the Communists during his trip to China.

Taiwan Expels U.K. Missionary As 'Unfriendly'

TAIPEI, March 12 (UPI)—A British missionary and his wife were forced to leave Taiwan last week because he has been branded "unfriendly" to the Nationalist Chinese government.

Harry Daniel Beeby, acting principal of the Taiwan Theological College of the Presbyterian Church in Taiwan, said he believes he was declared "persona non grata" because he joined neither Presbyterian Church workers in signing a statement last December calling for the people living on Taiwan to determine their own future.

He is the second missionary to be forced to leave Taiwan by the government in a year.

Milo Thornberry, an American teacher of church history at the Taipei Theological College, also of the Presbyterian Church, was deported in March, 1971. Government sources said Mr. Thornberry was caught participating in an anti-government movement.

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THIS OFFER FOR NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS ONLY

Passes Soviet Union

Peking Stepping Up Its Aid To Developing Countries

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, March 12 (UPI)—Peking is reportedly providing considerable new economic aid to developing countries around the world as well as re-activating suspended programs elsewhere under its increasingly active policy of asserting leadership of the "third world."

In addition, according to newly available data, China continues to supply military and economic aid to North Vietnam, and, for the first time since 1963, is giving military assistance to North Korea. Arms are also being shipped to Albania and, under a recent agreement, to the leftist Government of the former French Congo in Brazzaville.

During 1971, China also sharply raised the level of international relief aid dispensed by the Chinese Red Cross with a total of more than \$10 million in donations to disaster-stricken nations from Afghanistan to Chile and Turkey.

In 1970, China became the Communist world's principal supplier of economic aid to developing countries, greatly outstripping the Soviet Union, as she resumed the assistance activities interrupted by the Cultural Revolution.

According to a study issued last December by the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research, the Chinese aid commitments to developing nations reached \$700 million in 1970 compared with \$204 million by the Soviet Union.

A preliminary survey of the Chinese foreign economic assistance for 1971, made available in Washington intelligence quarters, showed that while total commitments last year were below the 1970 levels, the flow of aid has become highly diversified, even including countries with which China has no formal diplomatic relations.

Ghana, for instance, signed a trade agreement with China last Nov. 14, though no diplomatic ties exist between them, and subsequently Peking offered a long-term, interest-free loan to finance a textile mill, a leather factory and a pig-iron plant.

Malaysia and Turkey received emergency relief even before they established diplomatic relations with Peking last August. Chad, which still has no relations with Peking, is reported to have been granted a \$10-million loan.

The pattern in 1972 appeared to be basically unchanged in growing economic assistance and selective military aid.

In the case of Pakistan, for example, China converted \$100 million of a \$200-million loan granted in 1970 for development projects into an outright grant when President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto visited Peking early last month.

Specialists in Chinese affairs note that during the last year Peking has signed aid agreements for the first time with Chile, Guyana and Peru in South America; Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Mauritania, Sierra Leone, Somalia and the Sudan in Africa; Iraq in the Middle East, and Ceylon in Asia.

Whereas the bulk of the 1970 assistance was made up of the \$300-million Pakistan loan and of \$300-million loans each to Tanzania and Zambia for the Tanzam railway, the credits last year were spread widely.

Ethiopia, for instance, received a \$30-million loan for agricultural development and Iraq \$40 million for industrial expansion. The Sudan was granted \$40 million in credits for mining and agriculture in addition to a \$40-million loan given the year before.

Peru—the first non-Communist Latin-American country to obtain aid from China—was given \$40 million in aid mainly for the mining industry. Peking has supplied assistance to Cuba since 1960.

Peking's aid to its Eastern European friends, Albania and Romania, is also believed to have grown in 1971.

Three protocols were signed with Romania last year for the disbursement of a major interest-free loan, estimated by specialists at \$244 million, formally granted in November 1970. In October 1971, another loan for an unknown amount was granted Romania for industrial development.

Western specialists considered it significant that during 1971 China decided to resume aid to countries with which it has had political difficulties in recent years.

Thus, aid to Burma, totaling \$84 million in credits extended in 1961, was resumed after a four-year pause that resulted

from anti-Chinese riots in Rangoon. Last October, this credits were extended until 1980.

China's foreign aid programs have been developing at the same time as Peking has been actively negotiating diplomatic relations and trade ties with scores of countries.

Since China's admission to the United Nations last October, 10 nations have established diplomatic relations with Peking, including Argentina and Mexico this year. This week Ghana resumed diplomatic relations, broken six years ago.

The Vatican has made overtures toward Peking for a form of relations but it has received no encouragement.

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Mouse Threat To Parliament

LONDON, March 12 (Reuters)—A silent army of tiny invaders is infiltrating the British Houses of Parliament. Parliamentarians are so worried about the growing battalions of mice lurking in the long, dark corridors of the 19th-century building that the issue will be raised in the House of Commons later this week.

Conservative party member Joseph Kinsey said today that he would ask for a squad of cats to be brought in for a counter-insurgency operation.

"Mice are popping up everywhere—in the tea room, in offices and along the corridors. It is a regular population explosion," he said.

break could be sparked by a crisis.

Among the possible crises mentioned by Mr. Bigler in the interview were the death of President Chiang Kai-shek, who is 84 years old, and the struggle for power among the Nationalists that is likely to ensue; an unforeseen event that would disrupt Chinese Nationalist control, or the threat of a political or military takeover by Peking.

Many Chinese Nationalists and Taiwanese fear that President Nixon may have opened the way for such a take-over in the communiqué that he and Premier Chou En-lai of China signed in Shanghai on Feb. 27. Mr. Nixon acknowledged that Taiwan was part of China and pledged ultimately to withdraw all U.S. forces on the island.

Mr. Bueler said that until that communiqué, the majority of the Taiwanese believed that time was on their side and that they would eventually absorb the Chinese Nationalist regime.

But he cautioned that the possibility of a surrender of Taiwan to Peking had changed this feeling. "If that's the case," he said, "the Taiwanese would feel that it's now or never."

Any move with a chance of success, he said, would attract "surprised participation." Mr. Bueler said his sounding showed that most of the Chinese Nationalist Army, now about 85 percent Taiwanese, would follow Taiwanese leaders in almost any case and would rebel against the senior Chinese officers and the Nationalist government.

Peaceful Means

Mr. Bueler, who asserted that his assignment was to gather and analyze information on the internal politics of Taiwan, said that most Taiwanese would prefer to gain political power through peaceful means but that an out-

break could be sparked by a crisis.

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Deep-Sea Acoustics Studied Off Azores

By Marvyn Howe

CASCAIS, Portugal (UPI)—A deep-sea acoustic station installed in Portugal's Azores archipelago under the auspices of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has begun limited operations and will soon be formally inaugurated.

The ocean-bottom laboratory is a research facility, not an operational military facility. It is stressed in the project's headquarters at this Atlantic resort west of Lisbon. It is believed to be the first of its kind.

The sole purpose of the acoustic range is to find out how deep-ocean environment affects acoustics, the project's executive director, John Fornwalt, declared.

Mr. Fornwalt, a U.S. civilian scientist, expressed the conviction that the Azores station would make "a substantial contribution" to underwater communications, which at present are uncertain and short-range.

He added that conceivably the information acquired could be of use to offshore oil exploration and other civilian undertakings as well as for military purposes.

Ultimate Goal

The acoustic range is a triangle of three towers, the southernmost island in the Azores. Three towers have been installed on undersea mountains at depths between 1,000 and 2,500 feet. Echo tower, with transmitting and receiving installations, is 10 miles west of Santa Maria. November tower, 12 miles northwest of Echo, and Sierra tower, 18 miles southwest of Echo, have only receiving capacity.

There were virtually only eight weeks of working weather a year, in July and August.

The actual construction of the acoustic station was a multinational feat. The towers and floats were built in France, the antennas and training mechanisms in the United States and the cables linking Echo to Santa Maria in Britain.

The French computer-controlled ship Terebell accomplished the delicate operation of lowering the towers and West German, Italian, Portuguese and United States vessels also took part in the project.

Each tower, measuring about 120 feet in length and weighing 72 tons, is sunk on the ocean floor by a heavy mass-like anchor. On top of the tower, a swivel joint and large float keep the apparatus aligned. Fixed above the float are training mechanisms and three acoustic antennas.

The 86-year-old Catholic prelate was believed to be attempting to revive the deadlocked negotiations over allied rental for the air and naval bases.

"We are in Rome, and will see Luns," an aide to the archbishop said. "I can't say any more. We'll probably stay here for a few days."

Maltese-NATO negotiations, held in Rome and London, collapsed last week when Britain and the Atlantic Alliance refused to increase their annual rental offer of \$36.4 million a year. Maltese Premier Dom Mintoff, his island almost insolvent, had been demanding \$10 million in addition to the rental.

This is Archbishop Gonzi's second mediation effort. In January he visited Rome and London as the British troops on the island faced a Maltese deadline to quit the bases. He was credited with succeeding in bringing Mr. Mintoff and allied representatives together in a series of talks in Rome that led to the lifting of the deadline.

6 Escape Nimes Jail

NIMES, France, March 12 (Reuters)—Six prisoners escaped from Nimes jail today by using strips of blankets to make a rope which they tossed over the jail's outer wall.

Two workers of the state-owned Empresa Nacional Bazan at the factory were killed and 30 injured in Spain's bloodiest riots in recent years.

The factory, with a work force of more than 5,000 men, scheduled to reopen tomorrow after being closed for three days because of the riots resulted from demands for higher pay.

Labor sources said that it was hard to predict what the workers' reaction will be when the factory reopens. At least 12 labor activists were rounded up today by police for questioning.

A NATO Project

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Malta Archbishop Arrives in Rome To Talk to Luns

ROME, March 12 (AP)—Archbishop Sir Michael Gonzi of Malta came to Rome tonight for talks with NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns in a last-ditch mediation effort on the future of Malta's strategic military bases.

The 86-year-old Catholic prelate was believed to be attempting to revive the deadlocked negotiations over allied rental for the air and naval bases.

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France to Strengthen Border Drug Patrols

NICE, March 12 (AP)—Interior Minister Raymond Marce said yesterday that France would increase its attempts to reduce its role as a pivot point in narcotics traffic to the United States by sending 120 additional policemen to the Riviera.

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Donald M. Graham
Chairman of the Board of Directors

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ASSETS	
CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS	\$ 1,406,409,000
SECURITIES:	
United States Treasury Securities	\$ 485,670,000
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	1,038,319,000
Other Securities	161,516,000
Trading Account Securities	161,992,000
Total Securities	\$ 1,847,497,000
FEDERAL FUNDS SOLD AND SECURITIES	
Purchased under Agreements to Resell	\$ 10,200,000
LOANS AND DISCOUNTS	5,697,575,000
BANK PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT	40,574,000
CUSTOMERS' LIABILITY ON ACCEPTANCES	247,597,000
OTHER ASSETS	760,483,000
Total Assets	\$10,040,335,000
LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	
DEPOSITS:	
Head Office—Demand	\$ 3,194,288,000
Savings	1,036,978,000
Call	1,473,303,000
Overseas Branches and Subsidiaries	2,891,766,000
Total Deposits	\$ 8,596,335,000
FEDERAL FUNDS PURCHASED AND SECURITIES	
Sold under Agreements to Repurchase	\$ 345,043,000
LIABILITIES FOR BORROWED MONEY	143,800,000
ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING	251,468,000
OTHER LIABILITIES	144,166,000
Total Liabilities	\$ 9,340,782,000
RESERVES ON LOANS	
	\$ 125,639,000
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	
COMMON STOCK—Par Value \$10.00	
Authorized, issued and Outstanding 18,864,315 shares	\$ 188,643,000
SURPLUS	314,357,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS	80,914,000
Total Capital Accounts	\$ 573,914,000
Total Liabilities, Reserves and Capital Accounts	\$10,040,335,000



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The ITT Affair: A View From The Inner Circle

By Ronald G. Ostrow

WASHINGTON—The ITT affair, characterized by many lapses and seeming contradictions in statements of public officials, has left presidential advisers deeply upset over "factual errors" by the Justice Department's new management.

These advisers say Acting Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst failed to consult the White House before requesting the Supreme Court to grant writs of habeas corpus for the release of the company's executives, and for the settlement of the company's anti-trust suit.

"There have been some rather incredible, tactical errors," said a member of the President's inner circle. He said he was referring in part to Mr. Kleindienst's "revelation of position" at Justice Department hearings into an alleged link between the anti-trust settlement and the pledge by ITT-Sheraton Corp. to help finance the upcoming Republican National Convention in San Diego.

No matter what the eventual outcome, the hearings, which are likely to last at least another week, are leaving a cloud over Mr. Kleindienst's head that will be difficult to dispel, these advisers believe.

An administration official who has kept close watch on the case says there are two reasons for this assessment. "The public thinks that where there is smoke there is fire, and they believe almost automatically that people in high places can be venal."

It is known that Mr. Kleindienst last week privately raised the question whether his nomination as attorney general should be withdrawn for the good of the Nixon administration in this case. But, backed by the advice of others, he ruled this alternative out as a self-defeating move that would be viewed as an admission of guilt.

While White House and Justice Department officials are counting on Mr. Kleindienst's eventual confirmation to the cabinet, they concede that the hearings have eroded the influence he will be able to exercise as America's top law-enforcement officer.

One optimistic assessment is that Mr. Kleindienst "will take office under a cloud, but he can overcome this by performance—and, Kleindienst will perform," according to a presidential aide. The ITT case has reached into the White House itself, involving Peter M. Flanigan, President Nixon's chief liaison with the business community. Mr. Flanigan obtained Richard J. Ramsden, an outside consultant and former business associate, to analyze key points in ITT's arguments for settling the anti-trust dispute.

\$600,000 Fee

Mr. Flanigan's former investment banking firm, the Los Angeles Times learned yesterday, helped plan the merger of ITT and Grinnell Corp., one of the companies that figured in the settlement, earning a fee of \$600,000.

This work was accomplished in late 1968 and early 1969 at a time when Mr. Flanigan served as a vice-president of the New York banking firm Dillon, Read and Co. Mr. Flanigan said through a spokesman that he was not connected with this merger work, which was performed for Grinnell and for which Dillon, Read obtained payment in November, 1969, seven months after Mr. Flanigan assumed his White House post.

Mr. Ramsden's report agreed with ITT that divestiture of Hartford Fire Insurance Co. would have adverse economic

consequences for the giant conglomerate, and would raise balance-of-payments problems. He added that divestiture of Grinnell and another firm, Cannon Corp., would make ITT's stock less attractive.

Mr. Flanigan, who has declined to talk to newsmen directly, said through Jon Rios, an assistant, that he was under "inhibitions" because he may have to refuse to answer committee questions if called as a witness. This would occur if the White House invoked executive privilege.

The controversy was sparked by charges by Jack Anderson, a nationally syndicated columnist. Mr. Anderson first revealed, on Feb. 29, an internal memorandum purportedly written last June by Dike Davis Beard, an ITT Washington lobbyist, which strongly suggested that ITT's hoped-for settlement of its anti-trust woes was linked to Sheraton's pledge of up to \$400,000 support for the GOP convention.

In another column, on March 1, Mr. Anderson charged that Mr. Kleindienst told "an outright lie" in saying that the July 31 ITT settlement was "handled and negotiated exclusively" by Richard W. McLaren, formerly head of the Justice Department's Anti-Trust Division and now a federal judge in Chicago.

One of the first apparent contradictions came from Mr. Kleindienst's testimony that he had, in effect, held five meetings with Felix G. Rohatyn, an ITT director and prominent Wall Street banker. Mr. Rohatyn testified that he wanted to tell Mr. Kleindienst about dire financial consequences that would result if the government's anti-trust attack were upheld.

Contacts With ITT

Under questioning—and after a whispered conference with Mr. Rohatyn at the witness table—Mr. Kleindienst disclosed that his first contact on the case came earlier, when he was approached at a neighborhood party by another ITT official, John Ryan, deputy director of the company's Washington office.

Mr. Ryan apparently passed along word of Mr. Kleindienst's willingness to meet on this problem, and Mr. Rohatyn subsequently telephoned for an appointment.

About the same time—April 16, 1971—a third ITT representative, Lawrence E. Walsh, outside counsel for the conglomerate and a man who had frequent contact with Mr. Kleindienst in connection with American Bar Association work, telephoned and wrote him about the case.

Mr. Walsh, a former deputy attorney general in the Eisenhower administration, said he ordinarily would have first gone to Mr. McLaren, "but I understand that you, as acting A.G., have already been consulted with respect to the ITT problem."

Mr. Kleindienst testified that he could not explain what Mr. Walsh—who is expected to be called by the committee—was referring to. Mr. Kleindienst also told senators that his meetings with Mr. Rohatyn did not amount to negotiating settlement of the case.

Another seeming contradiction was Mr. Kleindienst's assertion that Mr. McLaren was the only Justice Department official with whom he discussed the case. Subsequent testimony revealed that Solicitor General Erwin N. Griswold was called to Mr. Kleindienst's office last April 19 and was asked to delay appealing one of the three anti-trust suits that comprised the ITT litigation.

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Youth Cult Reported Fading, Older Executives Back in Style

LONDON, March 12 (AP)—A British business journal says that the "cult" of emphasizing youth in executives may have run its course and older men with more experience may come back into vogue.

The trend is noticeable in the United States, the Director, published by the Institute of Directors in London, reported. It said that the appreciation of the older executive may penetrate British board rooms too.

The cult of youth is the strange mental malady that af-

licts many a chairman, giving rise to the obsession that an executive young in years and short on experience is bound to perform better than an older and wiser man, the Director said.

"There's almost room for a flourishing business in 'rent-a-youth'."

Reports from the United States, said the Journal, indicate that board rooms are beginning to realize that when they fire their older executives they cut away a lot of muscle along with the fat.

"In fact, we are told, the horror stories about senior executives being summarily dismissed are giving way to horror stories about what happens when youth takes over," the journal continued.

American companies are no longer looking for the young management-science type who says he can increase profits 100 percent in five years. They will settle for 6 percent a year now and want an experienced man to help them, the publication said.

In the demanding world of marketing, U.S. board rooms now prefer men of proven talent with judgment and experience, rather than wild kids.

"There's surely more than a chance that the truth will dawn on British board rooms, too, as chairmen have second thoughts about the executive slaughter of the past few years."

Africa's Longest War—Is It Really Coming to an End?

By Stanley Meisler

NAIROBI—In a rare press interview, the commander of the southern Sudanese rebels has raised questions that could delay the agreement to end the 16-year-old Sudanese civil war.

Throughout the session, Maj. Gen. Joseph Lagu, a slight, black, 40-year-old soldier with a touch of a moustache, stressed that he accepted the agreement in principle and trusted the good faith of Gen. Gaafar Numeiri, president of the Sudan.

But his words also made it clear that the agreement, initiated by his representatives in Addis Ababa at the end of February, has not satisfied him completely on some issues, at least one of them crucial.

The mediators between the Sudanese government and the southern rebels had expected Gen. Lagu and Gen. Numeiri to meet in Addis Ababa March 27 to sign the agreement in a formal ratification ceremony.

But Gen. Lagu has asked for a delay and, in the interview, he described the scheduled meeting with Gen. Numeiri as a negotiating session, not a ratification ceremony. "It is not amended

to my favor," he said of the agreement, "I may refuse to sign."

Reports from Khartoum indicate, however, that Gen. Numeiri expects to go to Addis Ababa to sign an agreement that already has been negotiated to the satisfaction of both sides.

Gen. Lagu, who commands the Anyanya, as the rebels are called, in Africa's longest war, is a little known and little publicized leader on this continent. Unlike the Biafrans in the Nigerian civil war, the southern Sudanese do not have a safe capital into which they can fly groups of foreign correspondents for press conferences with their leader.

In fact, the war itself, despite its devastation, a death toll of perhaps half a million, and refugee camps for 200,000, has generated little interest and concern outside the Sudan.

While agreeing to an interview somewhere in East Africa, Gen. Lagu asked that the exact site be kept secret because he did not want to embarrass the country in which the meeting took place.

In the interview, Gen. Lagu said that the most troubling provisions of the agreement were those dealing with the make-up

Sudan's Rebel Chief Balking On a Meeting With Numeiri

of the troop units in the southern Sudan.

While the agreement has not been made public, it is understood that it provides for the stationing of 6,000 northern and 6,000 southern troops under the command of a southern officer in southern Sudan.

These troops would not be integrated but would be assigned to separate northern and southern army units. The southern units would include the former Anyanya fighters.

Gen. Lagu said he objected to the stationing of so many northerners in the south. In fact, he doubted that the refugees would return to the south if they knew that large numbers of northern soldiers would remain there.

"The southern Sudanese who are now living in the bushes and in the neighboring countries," he said, "look at the Arab forces in the south as enemies, as beasts. They will not return and live in their homes if these troops are still at large in the countryside."

But Gen. Lagu said he would

not object to the stationing of a number of northern troops in the south, for external defense. "The country is still one," he said. "We cannot separate the army completely. The only thing we want to do is to assure to our people that now they have security."

Gen. Lagu's use of the adjective "Arab" to describe the northern troops harks the roots of the war. The four million people of the three southern provinces are black Africans who are pagan and Christian and speak African vernacular languages and English.

They have long resented domination by the 11 million people of the north who are Moslem, Arabic-speaking and brown people of some Arabic blood.

Despite his criticism of the agreement and his harsh words about the northern troops, Gen. Lagu, in general, was conciliatory in tone and spoke warmly of Gen. Numeiri.

Gen. Lagu was an officer in the Sudanese Army before he

deserted over the southern issue in 1963. He was a second lieutenant, fresh out of Omdurman Military College, in the garrison at Juba in 1960, when Gen. Numeiri, a major, was assigned there.

He is not sure that Gen. Numeiri remembers him, but he remembers Gen. Numeiri well, especially as the sports master who taught the young officers tennis.

"He was a straightforward man," Gen. Lagu says. "I don't have any doubts about him. He would have come to this arrangement much sooner if it weren't for his colleagues."

Aside from the security problem, Gen. Lagu said he had no major complaints with the agreement.

In asking for a delay in his meeting with Gen. Numeiri, Gen. Lagu cited his need to consult his commanders and others and the difficulty of transportation in the southern Sudan.

It would be the second postponement of their conference. The meeting had been set originally for today.

Gen. Lagu said that he had asked his commanders to meet

with him in Equatoria Province in the southern Sudan on March 20, but he doubts that the commanders, especially those in Upper Nile and Bahr el-Ghazal Provinces, can reach him by then. Most will have to come by foot. For some, the quickest way is to cross the border into neighboring countries and then cross back into Equatoria Province.

For these reasons, he asked for a postponement until some time in April.

"Things are going too fast," he said. "We cannot change the history of the country in a few days. I cannot go to Addis Ababa to ratify this without consulting my colleagues. I don't just want to rush into a settlement without consulting the people. If they became dissatisfied with it later, they would blame me."

Since Gen. Lagu has no direct contact with the Sudanese government in Khartoum, he conveyed his request for a postponement through messages to the East African Standard, a Nairobi newspaper, and to the All-African Conference of Churches in Nairobi, a unit of the World Council of Churches that has been mediating the dispute.

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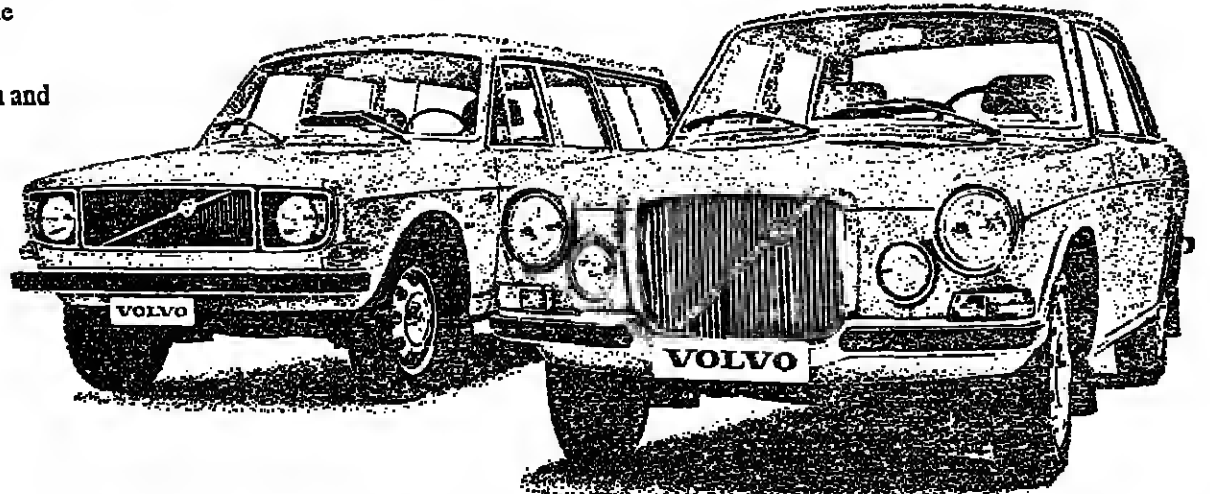
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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

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"A NOTABLE YEAR IN OUR HISTORY"

A summary of the Statements by Sir Cyril Kleinwort, Chairman of Kleinwort, Benson, Lonsdale Limited, and Mr. Gerald Thompson, Chairman of Kleinwort, Benson Limited, from the 1971 Report and Accounts.

Sir Cyril Kleinwort,
Chairman, Kleinwort,
Benson, Lonsdale Limited

THE RESULTS
1971 WAS A NOTABLE YEAR in our history. The reported Group profit is £3,774,000 after taxation, compared to £2,563,000 for 1970, an increase of 47 per cent. The main contribution to this very satisfactory result comes from the banking activities of the Group, reinforced by investment opportunities in a rising market. The most striking feature in the consolidated balance sheet is the increase in capital and disclosed reserves by 48 per cent, from £24,782,000 to £36,70

New York Bond Sales

[illegible]

Insurance Stocks

[illegible]

'At Basel Bankers' Meeting

Dollar's Long-Term Status Is Held Good

BASEL, March 13 (Reuters).—Western central bankers meeting here today at the Bank for International Settlements generally believe long-term prospects for the dollar are good, central banking sources said tonight. They believe that what appears to be a crisis now in the shape of sustained dollar weakness in currency markets will be relatively short-lived and should gradually

Eurobonds

except for international organizations, which may raise more. It United States in the near future the sources said.

days. At present, there are 15 to 20 issuers said to be studying

said to be holding quite heavy. Imperial Chemical Industries of

pean Investment Bank's loan, which, although not technically of the Group of Ten and Switzerland will continue to abide by

Market Slips

Continued From Page 91
but down for tax-exempt bonds
and corporate issues.

Although more stocks advanced than declined last week, the leading market averages showed a mixed trend in very heavy trading.

The blue-chip averages posted small losses, but the broad-based indexes achieved moderate net

gains for the week. The Dow-Jones industrial average declined 2.56 points to 939.87 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index advanced 0.43 to 108.37. The New York Stock Exchange composite rose

Volume for the week increased to 106.1 million shares from 104.8 million the week before.

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.

[illegible]

N.Y. Stock Exchange

[illegible]

Bank Stock Quotations

Closing prices of the week's trading

[illegible]

New foreign issues and listing on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Announcing the establishment of
Amsterdam
Depository
Company N.V.

Following the abolition on 1st January, 1972 of the 2% stamp duty on market value of foreign share certificates brought into The Netherlands, the undersigned announce that

Amsterdam Depositary Company N.V.
established in Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

will act as a depositary for foreign shares against which it will issue bearer receipts by the name of Continental Depositary Receipts ("CDRs").

The Kas-Associatie N.V., Amsterdam will act as managers of the Amsterdam Depositary Company N.V.

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Bank Mees & Hope NV
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson

Any one of these banks will give information on request

Mail your information, call or come to

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Weekdays 9am to 6pm, Sat 9-5, Tel: (07307) 5915

6 in der Schwarzgrub, 6567 Baumholder
Weekdays 9am to 6pm, Sat 9-5

NO APPOINTMENT NECESSARY

[illegible][illegible]

PEANUTS



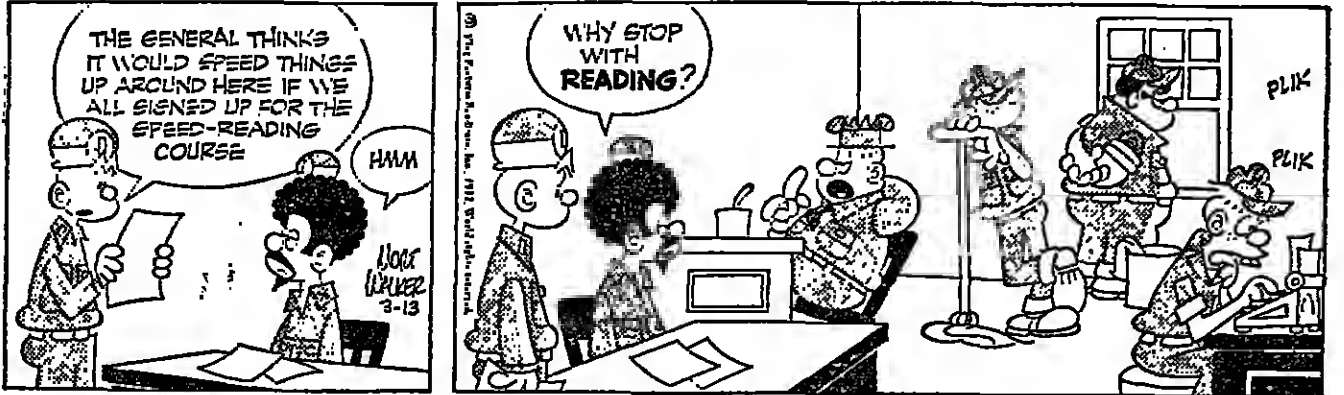
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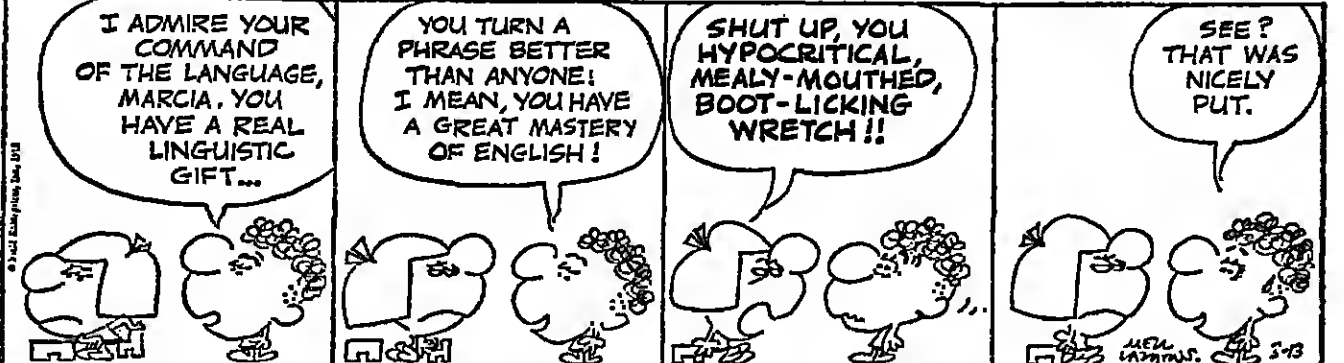
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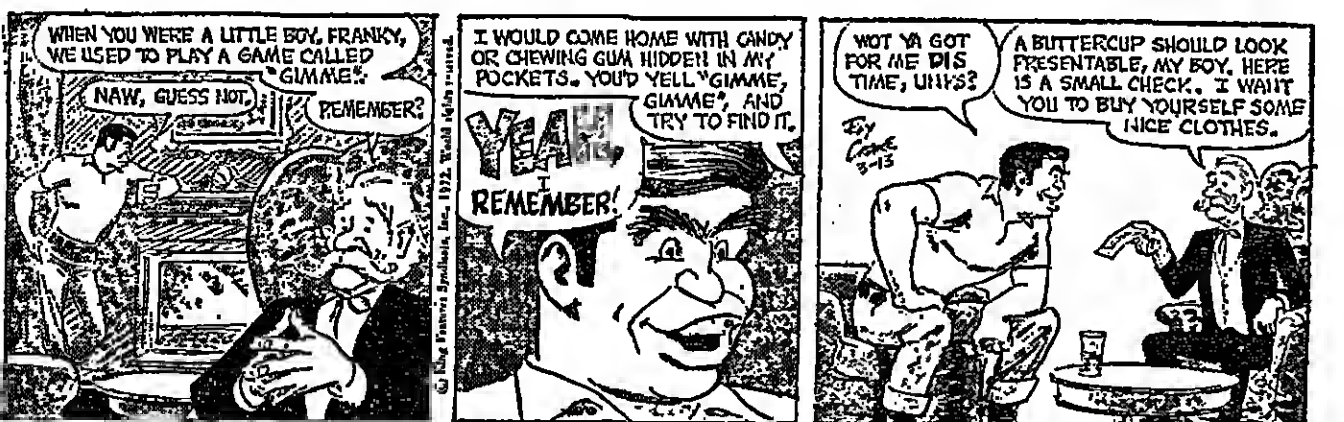
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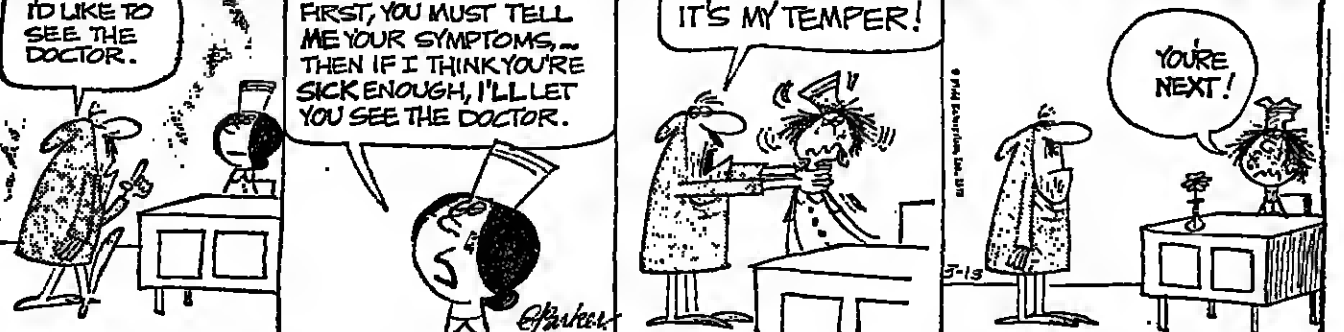
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BUZ SAWYER



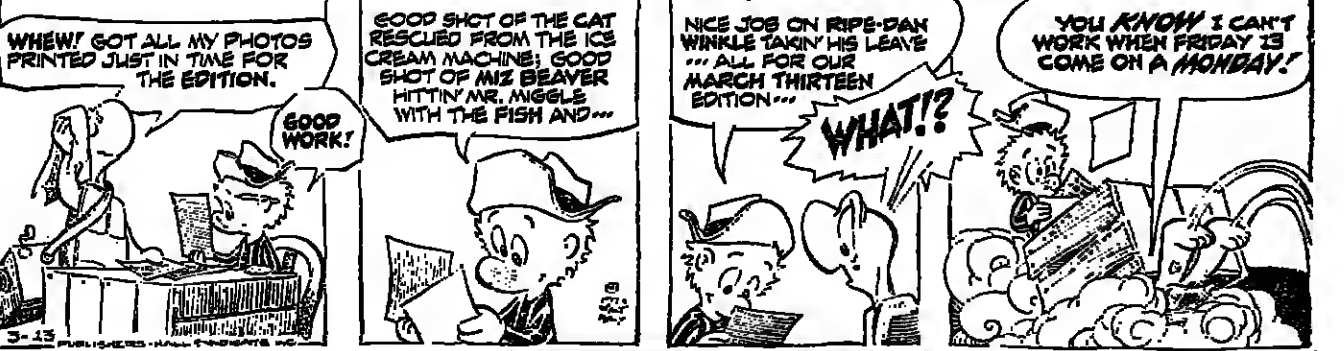
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REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South brought home an optimistic slam contract on the diagramed deal.

Once South had opened one spade and rebid two hearts over his partner's two clubs, North had a right to consider slam possibilities. After locating one ace with Blackwood, North chose six hearts. As South's heart suit might have been weak, an invitational bid of five hearts, perhaps preceded by three diamonds, would have been more accurate.

West was slightly tempted to lead the spade ace, but that lead was far more likely to help South by establishing spades than to give East a second-round ruff.

Instead, he led a diamond and South won in dummy with the queen. Declarer had problems to surmount in both major suits, and his first move was to lead the spade ten. East played a low card which strongly suggested that West held the ace, so South played low also, hoping that East held the jack.

However West produced the jack, and made the somewhat inferior play of leading the heart king. If South's trumps had been, for example, QJ8, the play of the heart king would have done a slam that would otherwise have needed double dummy play of the trump suit.

South won with the heart ace in dummy, entered his hand with a trump lead, and played the king. West ducked, correctly, and should have ducked again when the spade queen followed. When he covered, South had only to ruff in dummy and trumps, since his spades were established.

NORTH
♠ 10
♥ A543
♦ KQ32
♣ AK97

WEST
♠ AJ42
♥ K
♦ 1076
♣ 108643

EAST (D)
♠ 875
♥ Q9762
♦ J98
♣ Q52

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	1♠	Pass	2♥
Pass	2♥	Pass	4♥
Pass	5♥	Pass	6♥
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond six.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

PEARL	ASSIST	BAR	IT
LITTLE	SUITE	ABE	E
PASSA	SCIENCE	TEST	
SHOP	PERIS	ATTIRE	
ALSO	HOIS	STAMIE	
ALSO	THIS	MAUS	ARMAN
NOTICE	LAUCHLIN	W	
GOOD	ED	NOTHING	
USIN	ABUTTS	MIKE	
SEEDLING'S	REPAY	S	
ALLOTT	YIS	SHARE	
PEIRIS	WHITING	LAIS	
DINAH	RI	W	
SALLY	ASTIER	DO	NE

DENNIS THE MENACE



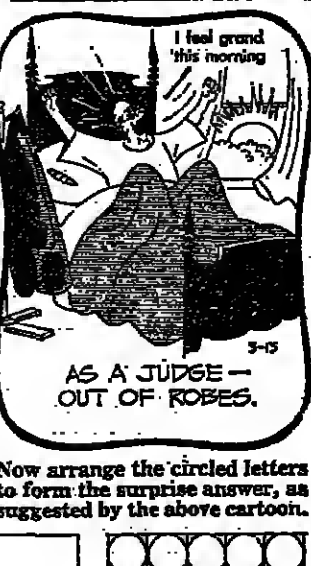
JUMBLE— that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

REEMY
BYCUL
SUNDOL
LIVRIE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here



Saturday's Jumbles: ICILY FLOOD VISION OUTWIT
Answer: You may have read it but it's not the truth!—FICTION

BOOKS

THE LIMITS OF POWER

The World and United States Foreign Policy, 1945-1954

By Joyce and Gabriel Kolko, Harper & Row. \$20 pp. \$18.

Reviewed by Gaddis Smith

(Part I of a two-part review.)

THIS is one of the most important books on American foreign policy during the Truman presidency yet written. Many men will dispute Joyce and Gabriel Kolko's argument that American leaders invented and cynically manipulated a Russian threat in an effort to fasten economic control over the entire world, but none can ignore the book's depth of research, wealth of fresh evidence, and original interpretations.

"The Limits of Power" is a continuation of Gabriel Kolko's huge and controversial study of American policy 1943-45, "The Politics of War" and is an elaboration of his basic thesis, developed over an extraordinarily productive decade, that all political events in the United States in the 20th century are the product of domination by a capitalist ruling class, even those reforms allegedly enacted in the interests of the common people. His wife Joyce here joins him as collaborator.

The book is like a chain of sausage. Each link or chapter is filled with excellent meat—for example, the account of the situation in Greece which precipitated the Truman Doctrine of 1947 and the analysis of American policy before and during the Korean War—but the argument connecting the links will not stand all the weight the authors intend.

No historians of foreign policy in the Truman years have dug as deeply over so broad a range as the Kolkos into manuscript sources and long-forgotten congressional hearings and government reports. They knew in advance what they were looking for. They may not have found it, but they have presented enough new evidence, or old evidence in a new light, to cause many established interpretations to wobble and some to fall.

The Kolkos concentrate on the large economic interests and perceptions of the world held by American leaders in the aftermath of World War II. They depict those leaders as obsessed, to the exclusion of almost every other consideration, with a determination to organize the world as a chief of American capitalism. The leaders sought initially to carry out this imperial purpose through the loan to Britain (1946), the International Trade Organization, and the World Bank. These instruments failed. The leaders then invented a Russian political and military threat as a means of winning Congressional and public approval for new tools—the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, NATO, European rearmament, and the creation of an armed and economic

cally mighty Germany and Japan. The real threat to these leaders was not Russia, but the possibility of peace and a lessening of fear.

In support of their argument, the Kolkos demonstrate that Russia was no match for the military might of the United States in the decades after World War II, had no immediate aggressive intentions, and pursued a cautious foreign policy designed to minimize provocation. They prove that American leaders understood Russian weakness and the non-existence of an immediate threat. They then conclude—and here the evidence breaks down—that these leaders were totally cynical in their manipulations of bogus fears about Russia and Communism. In order to carry out selfish, capitalist purposes Truman and his advisers deliberately exaggerated and misrepresented external reality, provoked and invented crises, and spurned genuine Russian offers to negotiate a détente.

Why? Because those leaders were unanimous (no dissenters remained long in positions of authority, witness Henry Wallace) in believing that only by trumping up a psychological state of war with Russia could the United States succeed in browbeating most of the world into semi-colonial subservience to the United States. And without a subservient world it would be impossible to maintain the level of employment and profit necessary to the survival of American capitalism. In pursuit of these aims the United States bribed the corrupt and made alliances with the reactionary in order to suppress the left, which, if it ever came to power, would declare economic independence of the United States. Western Europe was temporarily amenable to American purposes; the Third World (a favorite Kolko phrase) never, even when subjected in Korea to the systematic destruction of the lives or livelihood of 30 million people.

This reviewer agrees that American leaders did exaggerate and misrepresent. They did fear a relaxation of tensions. They did spurn negotiations and rely on military force. But were they cynical and were they acting from coherent and brutally imperialistic economic motives? In the area of motives and attitude there will always be controversy. And yet one can suggest alternative explanations.

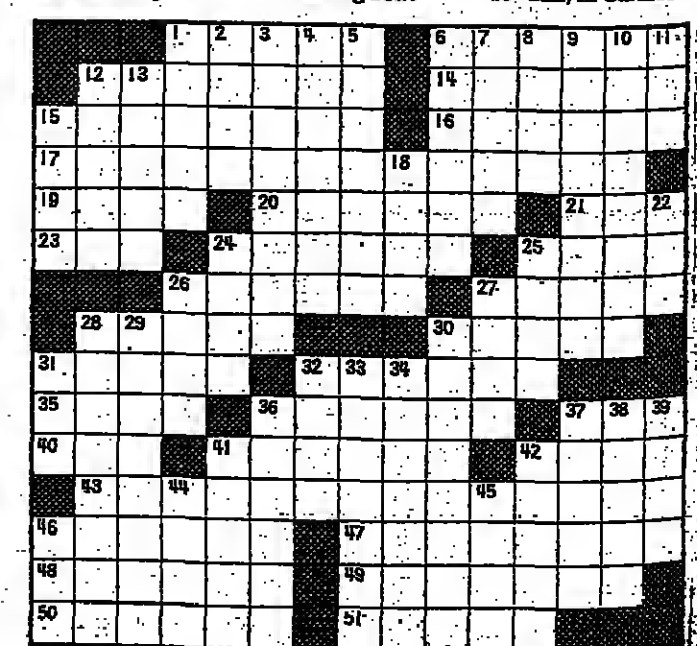
Gaddis Smith teaches diplomatic history at Yale and is the author of a forthcoming study of Dean Acheson as Secretary of State.

© New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS
- Item for a queen
 - Newspaper section
 - Sprinkle around
 - Circus personnel
 - July day, often
 - Lizards
 - Squeal
 - His
 - Theater offerings
 - Mind-influencing drug
 - Roughish
 - Some throats
 - Kind of society
 - Stick for a sport
 - Wearies
 - Gallagher's partner
 - Working tool
 - Defunct men's wear
 - Part of a Roman arch
 - German article
 - Actor George and family
 - Feather's partner
 - Neighbor of Fr.
 - Take turns
 - Pacific island fare
 - Subordinate to
 - Lease provision
 - Shipment center
 - All in the
 - Family actor
 - Certain clam
 - River areas
 - Period, in Paris
 - Queen's pastry
 - Longing
 - Author Gertrude
 - Thick jackets
 - Reaches
 - Puts on a show
 - Senate runners
 - Khayyam
 - Cold sauce
 - Certain bus ticket
 - Draft agency
 - Racing boat
 - Eccentric, in London
 - Saratoga and Bath
 - Nigerian people
 - Moines
 - Relatives of
 - Wimes
 - Hockey need
 - Whale
 - Projects
 - Plant thorns
 - Finger woe
 - One who certifies
 - View
 - Joint It.
 - Most gaunt
 - Agreement
 - Coron pests
 - Hose shade
 - Knights' need
 - E. Lee
 - Gel again
 - Kind of song
 - Barnstable sight
 - British vehicle
 - Call, in Cannes



Joyce Paces Gamecocks

Villanova, South Carolina, Penn Gain in NCAA East

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—Pennsylvania and Villanova breezed through first-round games in the National Collegiate Athletic Association East Regional last night, while South Carolina won in the final seconds over Temple.

Penn routed Providence, 76-60, at New York City; Villanova

whipped East Carolina, 85-70, at Princeton, N.J., and South Carolina edged Temple, 83-81, at Williamsburg, Va.

Penn will meet Villanova, and South Carolina faces North Carolina in the East semifinals Thursday night in Morgantown, W. Va.

Corky Calhoun, a 6-foot-7

guard noted for his defensive ability, snapped Penn out of a first-half slumber with 13 points in the second half.

Penn, now with a 24-2 won-lost record, broke open the game in the first 4 1/2 minutes of the second half by outscoring the Friars, 21-3, for a 41-30 lead with 15:33 remaining. Calhoun and Bob Morse led Penn with 19 points in the game.

The victory was Penn's 15th straight, while Providence slipped to 21-5. Frank Costello scored 20 points for the Friars and Bruce Di Gregorio 17.

Villanova pulled away early in the second half as Larry Moody, who had 30 points, scored five baskets in a 24-9 Villanova burst.

Chris Ford topped Villanova, now 20-6, with 24 points while Hank Sklenkowski added 12 and controlled the backboards. East Carolina finished with a 14-15 mark.

South Carolina, battling a tight zone defense, won on Kevin Joyce's 24-footer with one second to play. The Gamecocks trailed by 10 points before rallying in the second half.

Joyce's jumper with 4 minutes 44 seconds left pulled South Carolina into a tie, and with three seconds left, he drove to the top of the key and let fly while stumbling.

Joyce was the last to shoot after finishing the regular season Friday night by beating Southern California, 78-68, for a 26-0 record.

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BENDS OVER BACKWARDS—Hungary's Istvan Major clears the bar at 2.24 meters (7 feet 4 1/4 inches) to win the high-jump event at the European championships.

Stars Pass Up European Track

By Michael Katz

GREENSBORO, March 12 (NYT)—Two world records were set, two attempts were made at another, and a European mark was broken today at the third European indoor track and field championships. But the absence of many of the Continent's top stars made the final day of the two-day meet almost as gray as the weather outside the Palais des Sports.

This is a winter sports town—the 10,000-seat Sports Palace was built for the 1968 Winter Olympics—and down the street youngsters lined up to get into an indoor skating rink.

There were a couple thousand empty seats at the Palais as Rita Schmidt of East Germany raised the world indoor standard for the women's high jump to 6 feet 2-3/4 inches and Tamara Pangelova of the Soviet Union lowered the standard for the seldom-raced women's 1,500-meter run to 4 minutes 14.82 seconds (many times were taken to hundreds of a second instead of the customary tenths).

Miss Schmidt—one of the "Lening Rites" (the other, Rita Gildemeister, took the silver medal in the high jump) was the only girl to clear 1.86 meters (6-1 1/4). She raised the bar two centimeters and, on the second try, cleared 6-2. Two centimeters later, she reached record heights on her first attempt, breaking the mark set by Ilona Gusenbauer of Austria, who was one of the many stars to pass up this meet and work on another time schedule for the Summer Olympics six months away at Munich.

Miss Pangelova ran away from a field that also didn't include the girl whose record she was

breaking, Margaret Beacham of Britain, who set the record of 4:17.2 last year, was here, but decided to try the 800-meter run instead. She didn't even qualify for the final.

The most exciting performance of the day was in the pole vault with Wolfgang Nordwig of East Germany and Hans Lagerqvist of Sweden each taking three attempts at tying the indoor mark of 17 feet 10 1/2 inches set last month at the Amateur Athletic Union championships in New York by Kjell Isaksson of Sweden. Neither came really close and Nordwig won the competition at 17-6 1/2 on fewer misses than Lagerqvist.

Isaksson and Chris Papadopoulos of Greece, the holder of the 16 1/4 outdoor record, also skipped the meet, indicating that Europeans may be able to break the long domination of the pole vault by the United States in the Munich Olympics.

Hartmut Briesenick of East Germany bettered his European indoor record in the shot put with a final toss of 57 feet 9-3/4 inches. Five inches better than his old mark but 19 inches short of Al Feurbaach's world record.

Most of the other winning times and distances were well off world standards, but there was some indication here of which teams will be the major opponents of the United States at Munich.

East Germany, for example, sent out 14 athletes, but won seven of the 23 events. West Germany was the next biggest winner with six gold medals, but three came in meaningless relays. The Soviet Union won five without many of its better athletes, and led the overall medal count with 16.

Josef Plachy of Czechoslovakia, a familiar figure on American television, had little opposition in the 800-meter run and won in 1:48.84. Jacques Boreberger of France beat a very lackluster 1,500-meter field in 4:15.86.

Yesterday, the powerful Russian team got off to a quick start, collecting eight medals.

A world record indoor performance by Victor Saneyev in the triple jump spearheaded the charge that brought two medals in each of four events—the triple jump, shot put, pole vault, and high jump. Three of the Soviet medals were for first place.

Saneyev, who also holds the outdoor triple jump record since the 1968 Olympics in Mexico City, leaped 16.97 meters (55 feet 6 inches) to erase his mark of 16.95 set in Vienna in 1970.

Saneyev, a 26-year-old from Yekaterinburg, helped rescue their coach, Scotty Bowman, and several other persons as fire forced 100 guests to flee from the suburban Hilton Inn early Friday.

Serge Savard, a Montreal defenseman, was one of five persons slightly injured in the fire. He suffered a fourth-inch gash above the right ankle as he attempted to rescue Bowman from his smoke-filled fourth-floor room. It took 16 stitches to close Savard's wound, but he was not expected to miss a game.

J.C. Tremblay, a volunteer fireman in his home town of Beagville, Quebec, helped rescue at least six persons and Guy Lapointe aided in the rescue of four as they maneuvered ladders to those caught on the upper floor.

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